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REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,858.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
[illegible]	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
[illegible]	25	Half-yearly	32
[illegible]	13	Quarterly	16
[illegible]	5	Monthly	6

Subscribers Up-country.

		In Arrear.	
[illegible]	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
[illegible]	29	Half-yearly	36
[illegible]	16	Quarterly	20
[illegible]	6	Monthly	7

[illegible] Rates include Postage Rates.

[illegible] Copy As. [illegible]

[illegible] varies according to time between [illegible] As. 8 and Rs. 2.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] Rs. [illegible]

[illegible] insertions [illegible]

[illegible] counted at less than eight lines.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] Languages, double the above.

[illegible] which are to be inserted for a [illegible] contracts may be made.

[illegible] SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] of two or three lines relating to [illegible] Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or [illegible] Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, [illegible] Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-8

Each succeeding line .... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our [illegible] ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in [illegible].

[illegible] Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

[illegible] OCCURRENCES, EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible] will despatch the [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H. P., [illegible] as above [illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] is fitted in the [illegible] Passengers [illegible]

[illegible] SATURDAY [illegible] WEDNESDAY [illegible] Kurrachee [illegible]

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, [illegible] June 1877.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH [illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] & Co., Agents.

[illegible] STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH [illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible] SATURDAY [illegible]

[illegible] will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible]

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA [illegible] BOMBAY on the 11th [illegible] of each month.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
[illegible]	£22	£15	£[illegible]
[illegible]	36	22	[illegible]
[illegible]	38	24	9
[illegible]	50	34	12
[illegible]	50	34	[illegible]
[illegible]	50	34	[illegible]
[illegible]	36	24	[illegible]
[illegible]	38	26	[illegible]

[illegible] for 3 years—free of charge. Children [illegible]

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :

[illegible] SUNDAY [illegible]

[illegible] WEDNESDAY [illegible]

[illegible] SATURDAY [illegible]

[illegible] MONDAY [illegible]

[illegible] TUESDAY [illegible]

[illegible] SATURDAY [illegible]

All [illegible] of this Company [illegible] large [illegible] carry [illegible]

[illegible] rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 4, Hummum Street.

Bombay, [illegible] May 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer [illegible] SATURNO, [illegible] H. P., will be despatched [illegible] Bombay to TRIESTE on the 18th August.

Rates of Passage [illegible] Wines and Spirits [illegible] moderate prices [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] on board after [illegible] the day [illegible]

[illegible] despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

[illegible] September 1877.

[illegible]

For particulars [illegible] Freight and Passage, [illegible] Lloyd's [illegible]

J. L. STIFFBERGER, Acting Agent.

[illegible] Green, [illegible] June 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. EUROPA, 2227 Tons Register, [illegible] H. P. nominal, Captain J. HARDIE, will sail about [illegible]

and will be followed by the

S. S. ITALIA,

[illegible] Tons Register, [illegible] H.P. nominal, [illegible] about the [illegible] August,

and by the

S. S. INDIA,

[illegible] Tons Register, [illegible] H.P. nominal, Captain [illegible] about the [illegible] September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To NAPLES .... Rs. [illegible]

To LIVERPOOL .... Rs. [illegible]

Passengers [illegible] time of making [illegible] to Liverpool without any extra [illegible]

Messrs. [illegible] & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will [illegible] assistance and tender any information required by [illegible]

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, June 14, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	NIZAM	[illegible]	450	A. S. Barlow	6th July.
(a)	DECCAN	[illegible]	[illegible]	J. D. [illegible]	[illegible]
	TRAVANCORE	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. Barratt	20th [illegible]
(a)	AUSTRALIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	J. S. Murray	[illegible]
	TIBER	[illegible]	[illegible]	J. H. Torbock	[illegible] Aug.
(b)	NEPAUL	[illegible]	[illegible]	H. Methven	[illegible]
	SIAM	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W. Hazlewood	17th do.
(b)	MALWA	[illegible]	[illegible]	P. A. Tomlin	24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton, but by the others Passengers change [illegible] at [illegible] and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles [illegible] from Suez to Alexandria.

A [illegible] the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at [illegible] day of sailing.

P. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, [illegible]

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will [illegible] calling at [illegible] also Passengers and Cargo for [illegible] and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
HINDOSTAN	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Rich[illegible]	[illegible]
PESHAWUR	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. A. W[illegible]	22nd [illegible]
LOMBARDY	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. [illegible]

P. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. W. Pa[illegible]	[illegible]
BANGALORE	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. [illegible]	[illegible] Aug., —p.m.

P. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,[illegible] Tons Register, [illegible] H. P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will [illegible] and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,

[illegible] Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain SHAW, about the 15th July,

and

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

[illegible] Tons Register, [illegible] H. P. nominal, [illegible] about the 15th August,

and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

[illegible] Tons Register, [illegible] H. P. nominal, Captain [illegible], about the 30th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. [illegible]

[illegible]

FARES.

[illegible]

KING, KING & Co.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

[illegible]

Bombay, June [illegible] 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

[illegible]

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TEA EMPORIUM,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co., Tea Merchants, [illegible]

[illegible] WITH THE "VIEWS OF INDIA."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MERRILL, JOHNSTON & Co.

[illegible]

THIS DAY [illegible] SATURDAY [illegible] Mortgagee [illegible]

[illegible] and by the Commissioner [illegible]

[illegible]

MERRILL, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, [illegible]

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 3, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE [illegible]

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, [illegible] BENNETT [illegible]

[illegible]

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, [illegible] will sell by Public Auction [illegible] goods [illegible]

[illegible] and Harness.

A [illegible] horse.

A [illegible] horse with harness.

[illegible] brougham with [illegible]

AUCTION SALE [illegible]

On FRIDAY, the [illegible] at [illegible] the following landed property :—

[illegible]

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. J. A. [illegible]

Lot No. 2.

[illegible] of land [illegible] containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six [illegible]

[illegible] the property of J. D[illegible].

[illegible] furniture, crockery, carpets, carpenter's tools, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, [illegible] glassware, [illegible] piano, [illegible]

On MONDAY, the [illegible] Messrs. BENNETT & Co. [illegible] Public Auction [illegible] handsome household furniture [illegible] glass and porcelain ware [illegible]

[illegible] French [illegible] carved furniture [illegible] sideboard [illegible] chairs [illegible]

[illegible] wardrobe [illegible] horses, [illegible] articles, &c., &c.

At 2 p.m.

[illegible] by Sale [illegible]

[illegible] on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, [illegible] glass and porcelain ware, [illegible]

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction [illegible] furniture, &c., the property of Colonel [illegible]

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th June 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NEW [illegible] ROAD, OPPOSITE THE TRINITY CHAPEL.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, [illegible] Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, [illegible] of the [illegible] Mortgagee [illegible] and by order of the Mortgagee [illegible] the following valuable landed properties :—

Lot No. 1 at [illegible]

All that piece or parcel of [illegible] land or ground, together with [illegible] dwelling-house [illegible] on the [illegible] side of New [illegible] Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement about 197[illegible] square yards [illegible] bounded [illegible] south by a public passage [illegible] west by the house of [illegible] and on the north by [illegible] occupied by Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

All that piece or parcel of [illegible] land or ground, together with the messuage [illegible] standing thereon, situate on the north side of New [illegible] Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by measurement about 72 [illegible] square yards, and bounded on the east by the house of [illegible] on the west by the house of [illegible] on the north by a public passage, and on the south by New [illegible] Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th June 1877.

[illegible] AND CO.,

AUCTION SALE [illegible]

[illegible]

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT [illegible] STREET.

On WEDNESDAY [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] will sell by Public Auction at [illegible]

[illegible]

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

[illegible] MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

[illegible]

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, [illegible]

[illegible]

SALE [illegible]

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Pictures, [illegible] Frames, [illegible] Pictures [illegible]

[illegible]

CRAWFORD & Co.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

[illegible] BOMBAY.

COMPLETE POLICIES.

A ANNUAL PREMIUM [illegible] after a limited number of payments to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death, whenever it may happen.

[illegible]

20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	98	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	[illegible]	1 8
30	109	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	106	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 11	44 8	[illegible]
40	144	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	122	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	59	[illegible]
50	137	[illegible]	[illegible]	72	65	[illegible]

EXAMPLE.

[illegible] pay, by paying an Annual Premium [illegible] 44. [illegible] 15 [illegible] at decease. [illegible] payment of the last Premium [illegible] further payment of premium would of course cease.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD

[illegible] SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, [illegible]

and all kinds of disease arising from impure blood and humours.

IT [illegible] NOT FAIL.

[illegible] sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

[illegible]

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful [illegible] for diseases of the Liver [illegible]

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

[illegible] imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP, NEW YORK.

We warn the public against [illegible] made in imitation of the above [illegible] from England [illegible]

[illegible] by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay; Messrs. T. W. [illegible] & Co., Calcutta; Sub-Agents—[illegible], No. 30, Pire Market near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :	CLARET :
Bordeaux ;	Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Sup Wine, Per doz. [illegible] Cask, Rs. 10.	An excellent Dinner Wine, [illegible] Quarts, Cask, Rs. 21. Per doz. Pints, Cask, Rs. 11-8.
CLARET :	CLARET :
Pauillac Medoc ;	Chateau La Rose ;
A sound [illegible] Wine. Per doz. [illegible] Cask, [illegible]	A fine full-[illegible] Dinner Wine, Per dozen Quarts, Cask, Rs. 28. [illegible]
CLARET :	CLARET :
Medoc ;	Chateau Margaux ;
A very superior [illegible] Wine. Per doz. [illegible] Cask, Rs. 15. [illegible]	Rich, [illegible] and very fragrant, Per dozen Quarts, Cask, Rs. 31. Per dozen Pints, Cask, Rs. [illegible]

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

WILL COMMENCE

MONDAY, JULY 2ND,

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE "TERAI" HATS.—(ANDRE'S.)

A SOFT DOUBLE [illegible] FOR WARM CLIMATES. CAN BE ROLLED AND PACKED WITHOUT DAMAGE. SPECIALLY SUITED FOR SHOOTING, RIDING, AND TRAVELLING, AND [illegible] WEAR. ANDRE & Co., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

CAUTION.—ANDRE'S "TERAI" HATS are sold by the principal merchants throughout [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. [illegible]

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AND CHAMBERS HELMETS, [illegible]

PIANOFORTE HIRE & PIANOFORTE TUNING

[illegible] PIANOS AND OTHER [illegible] INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible] appointed Agents for—

The Noted Grand Square "Sympathetic" Piano.

Which they are prepared to LET OUT on Hire on SPECIAL TERMS, [illegible] Tuning,

Tunings by a Professed English Tuner.

PIANOFORTES [illegible] kept in tune at the lowest contract [illegible] per year. A large Selection of [illegible] for BOMBAY [illegible] POONA [illegible] moderate rates.

[illegible] OF PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL [illegible],

S. ROSE AND CO.,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
White India-Rubber Coats	11 8	or 20 the Suit.	
White India-Rubber Leggings	[illegible] 8		
White India-Rubber Caps	1 0		
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, [illegible] for rough wear	15 0	or 22-8 the Suit.	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Leggings	5 8		
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Caps	1 0		
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber [illegible] recommended [illegible] heavy weather	16 8	or 24-8 the Suit.	
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings	5 8		
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps	1 0		

INVERNESS CAPES.

	Rs. a.		
White India-Rubber Capes	20 0	or 27 the Suit.	
White India-Rubber Leggings	4 8		
White India-Rubber Caps	4 0		
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Capes	25 0	or 33 the Suit.	
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings	5 8		
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps	4 0		

Any of the above sold separately.

	Rs. a.
[illegible] Twilled Capes, the best [illegible] procurable [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]	30 0
[illegible] Cloth [illegible] extra thickness, for Sepoys' and Ghorawallas' Cloaks and [illegible]	
LADIES' [illegible] per pair	3 0
GENTLEMEN'S [illegible] „	3 0

UMBRELLAS.

	Rs. a.
Cotton with strong Steel Ribs	3 8 and 4 8
Alpaca do do	4 8 and 5 8
Silk, Black, Brown, and Green Paragon Frames	7 0 to 20 0

WATERPROOF SHEETING.

		Rs. a.
Thick [illegible] Twilled [illegible] Sheeting, 60 inches wide	per yard	6 8
Thick double Twilled Drab and Check (Drab one side, Check the other) Sheeting, 60 inches wide	„	6 8
Fine White Sheeting, 42 inches wide	„	1 0
Black Oil Silk for Covers of Forage Caps, &c.	„	5 8

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS to envelope the entire Figure, invaluable to Travellers, Price from Rs. 12-8 to 25.

AIR BEDS, PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & COMPANY,

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer SUMATRA, Captain [illegible], will sail as above on SUNDAY, the 1st July, at 10 a.m.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a.m.

C. GRONDONA,

Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 30th July 1877, at 5-30 p.m.

J. WESTALL,

Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th June 1877.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. [illegible]. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,

4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, [illegible] Rent Rs. [illegible]. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,

4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, two BUNGALOWS in [illegible] Rent Rs. 125 and [illegible]. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,

4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Forbes Street, just vacated by Mr. LAWRENCE. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,

4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

BEAUMARIS SCHOOL, NORTH WALES.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BODY. THE LORD BISHOP OF BANGOR.

HEAD MASTER.

STEPHEN [illegible] ORME, M.A.,

[illegible] College, [illegible] late Assistant Master of [illegible] School.

SECOND MASTER.

H. W. EVANS, B.A., late Scholar of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

THERE are excellent School Buildings, in a [illegible] healthy situation by the sea, much attention is paid to [illegible] subjects of education, and there are valuable Exhibitions tenable at any place of higher or special education. Inclusive Terms [illegible] Address the Head Master.

MOIR'S SOUPS IN TINS.

MOIR'S JAMS IN TINS.

MOIR'S JELLIES IN TINS.

MOIR'S MARMALADE IN TINS.

MOIR'S BACON IN TINS.

MOIR'S BACON IN CANVAS.

MOIR'S HAMS IN TINS.

MOIR'S HAMS IN CANVAS.

MOIR'S LOBSTERS IN TINS.

MOIR'S SALMON IN TINS.

MOIR'S KIPPERED HERRINGS IN TINS.

MOIR'S FINDON HADDOCKS IN TINS.

MOIR'S OATMEAL IN TINS.

MOIR'S ANCHOVY PASTE IN TINS.

MOIR'S POTTED MEATS IN TINS.

MOIR'S ESS. OF ANCHOVIES IN BOTTLES.

MOIR'S TABLE JELLIES IN BOTTLES.

JOHN MOIR & SON, GLASSHOUSE FIELDS, Broad Street, London, E., and at Aberdeen.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE Municipal Commissioner hereby gives notice that the LIST of RATEPAYERS QUALIFIED TO VOTE at the MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS to be held on the [illegible] and of the PERSONS QUALIFIED TO BE APPOINTED MEMBERS of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay [illegible] Act III. [illegible] 1872 will be published [illegible] and [illegible] may be inspected [illegible] office of the Arthur Crawford Markets [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The qualification for Members [illegible] of 25 years [illegible]

[illegible] open for inspection [illegible] qualified to vote [illegible] but whose name is [illegible] should attend [illegible] at the Municipal Commissioner's [illegible] in the event of the said Commissioner refusing to [illegible] name on [illegible] apply to the Senior Magistrate of Police, whose [illegible] insertion [illegible]

A Ratepayer [illegible] only vote [illegible] ward [illegible] he is qualified [illegible] for more [illegible] ward he is to vote [illegible] 1877, [illegible] for which he will vote and send [illegible] intimation [illegible] effect to the Municipal Commissioner [illegible] otherwise [illegible] be entered [illegible] ward (if any) [illegible] Municipal Commissioner that he resides [illegible]

If any person [illegible] shall on the day on which [illegible] the said Commissioner [illegible] for in default of such [illegible] will decide which ward [illegible]

Voting [illegible] application at this Office.

J. H. GRANT,

Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, [illegible] June 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS, COARSE AND FINE, [illegible] inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES,

By Clymer, Dixon & Co. Size of platen 40 by 25.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES. BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.—The FIRST GAME of THE SEASON will commence at [illegible] THIS [illegible] J. GANNON, Honorary Secretary.

A NENE-GETIC MAN, European or Native, [illegible] by [illegible]

MRS. EDWARDES, MIDWIFE AND MONTHLY NURSE, [illegible] Good references given.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, in first rate order. Apply to

KING, KING & Co.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address [illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,

A very superior Article.

Light and suitable for the Climate.

A special favorite in the [illegible] Market.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.

From [illegible] C. [illegible] Bordeaux—

Chateau de [illegible]	Rs. 14	per doz.	Qts.
[illegible]	18	„	
Chateau Leoville	24	„	
Chateau Lafitte	[illegible]	„	

HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

[illegible]heimer	Rs. 16	per doz.	Qts.
Deidesheimer	17	„	
Liebfraumilch	22	„	
[illegible]	22	„	
[illegible]	28	„	
[illegible]	26	„	
Marcobrunner	30	„	
Queen Victoria Berg	36	„	

CHAMPAGNE.

Theoph. Roederer & Co.'s celebrated Carte

Blanche	Rs. 44	per doz.	Qts.
Bouzy [illegible]	46	„	
do.	25-8	„	Pts.

BEER.

Ind Coope and Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. [illegible]	per doz.	Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S India Ale	8	„	Qts.
Do. do.	2	„	[illegible]
[illegible] PALE ST. PAULI BREWERY.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	„	Qts.
Do. do.	[illegible]	„	[illegible]

BRANDY.

FROME and ROBIN'S [illegible] years Cognac, excellent quality	Rs. 30	per doz.	Qts.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

Bombay, 30th June 1877.

To CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE PARUCK, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, beg to request that you will call a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of the City to discuss the advisability of establishing a Volunteer Rifle Corps.

We are, Sir, your obedient Servants,

(Sd.) J. M. Maclean.	(Sd.) Wm. Gordon.
H. Maxwell.	J. Westall.
P. D. Parker.	W. M. Tennent.
Wm. A. Baker.	R. L. Stewart.
D. Graham.	W. L. Galpin.
Roger Sedgwick.	Fraser S. Hore.
John Marshall.	Wm. Latham.
Alex. McIllraith.	H. B. Cunnack.
W. H. Wyer.	V. B. Kirkham.
Alfred Cooper.	A. Tait.
Wm. Thos. Lord.	W. Thacker.
A. McM. Taylor.	

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY, to be held in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 28th June 1877.

FOR SALE, half a dozen THEODOLITES in good order. [illegible] apply to the Undersigned.

G. E. HANCOCK, Captain,

Superintendent of Surveys, Kattywar.

MRS. HURST has RE-OPENED her SCHOOL at 28, MEADOW STREET, FORT. She is assisted by a Resident Governess and is able to teach French, Music, Singing and Drawing. For terms apply at the above address.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 25, MEADOW STREET, opposite the Oriental Bank.

OLD SAILORS' HOME.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock (Noon) on SATURDAY, the 30th June 1877, for the PURCHASE of the OLD SAILORS' HOME on the Esplanade. Full particulars can be had on application to

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 12th April 1877.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to issue policies on DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES and all other insurable Property here and in the MOFUSSIL at most favourable terms.

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

For Sale.

AN IDYLL

OF THE

APOLLO BUNDER.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools [illegible] Silicate Paint Co., &c., &c. [illegible] from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Tools of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and [illegible] Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with dispatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

3, RAMPART ROW,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WHIPS, SPURS

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE DURING THE WAR.

THE PUBLIC desiring to insure the RELIABLE and ACCURATE TRANSMISSION of their TELEGRAMS to Europe by the Eastern Telegraph Company's [illegible] Cables during the CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR, should route the same officially by inserting the words VIA SUEZ, or VIA RED SEA which are not charged for.

B. SMITH,

Officiating Manager.

Bombay, May [illegible], 1877.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

MONSOON ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after July 1st, the Down Mail will leave Colaba, Bombay, at [illegible] a.m., Surat 5-5, Broach 6-54, Baroda 8-45 and arrive at Ahmedabad at [illegible] p.m.

The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at [illegible] a.m., Baroda [illegible], Broach 10-48, Surat 12-53 and arrive at Colaba at 8-38 p.m.

Down Mixed trains will leave Colaba at 7-15 a.m. and arrive at Surat at 7-5 p.m., Surat at 5-55 a.m. and arrive at Ahmedabad at [illegible] p.m., Ahmedabad at [illegible] a.m. and arrive at Wadhwan at [illegible]

Up mixed trains will leave Wadhwan at 8-20 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedabad 3-30 p.m., Ahmedabad at 7-30 a.m. and arrive at [illegible] and arrive at Colaba at 7 p.m.

Branch line trains will be arranged to meet the mixed trains. For further particulars see the Time Tables exhibited at all stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1877.

MACHINERY.—Now on view at the MACHINERY DEPOT of Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, Mount Road, Mazagon, several Engines, by the well-known Makers Messrs. Robey and Co., of Lincoln, just arrived from England, consisting of—

PORTABLE ENGINES,

PATENT "ROBEY" SEMI-FIXED ENGINES,

VERTICAL ENGINES

THRASHING MACHINES, &c.

An experienced Engineer from Messrs. Robey and Co. is now prepared to furnish all information as to the working of these, and to show them under steam to intending purchasers. The Municipality and Millowners are specially invited to an inspection of this machinery. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, or from the Undersigned.

WALLACE & Co.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1866, whereby each Shareholder's Liability is limited to the amount for which he has subscribed.

CAPITAL RS. [illegible],000, IN 1,800 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Payment Rs. [illegible] per share on application and Rs. 50 per share on allotment, the remainder by Calls of Rs. 50 per share at intervals of not less than two months. If no allotment takes place, the deposit [illegible] returned in full. Interest will be allowed on all shares paid up in advance.

Directors.

JAMES GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.—(Chairman.)

R. E. BIRKBECK, Esq., Messrs. Knoop & Co.

EMIL SPINNER, Esq., Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.

JOHN W. SCOTT, Esq.

FRANK CHALK, Esq., Solicitor.

Bankers :

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Solicitor :

FRANK CHALK, Esq., 47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Secretaries and Managers :

Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON & Co., 7, Hummum Street, Bombay.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit money will be returned to each applicant in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, or the Managers of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Managers.

Bombay, 1[illegible]th May, 1877.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 15 per month including syce. Horses to infirmary Rs. [illegible] per day ; Commission Rs. [illegible] from Purchaser and Seller on horses sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A chestnut Persian horse, 7 years, 15-1 high, a perfect [illegible] charger and lady's horse, Rs. 500.

A chestnut Arab, [illegible] years, 14-1 high, a good saddle horse and broken to single and double harness, Rs. 300.

A grey Arab [illegible] aged, has been ridden regularly by a lady and goes in harness, Rs. [illegible]

A very handsome [illegible] grey Arab, 7 years, 14-1½ high, splendid mover and broken to harness, Rs. [illegible]

A bay Arab horse, [illegible] years, 14-2 high, an excellent dogcart or buggy horse, Rs. 300.

A [illegible] Arab horse, 5 years, 14-1 high, very powerful, rides well and [illegible] in all harness, Rs. 450.

A thoroughbred Waler mare, [illegible] years, 15 hands, perfect in saddle, with no vice, Rs. 700.

A very handsome [illegible] 5 years, good to saddle, and very [illegible] has been constantly ridden by a lady, Rs. [illegible]

A strong and powerful [illegible] Arab colt, 4 years, 14-1 high, broken to saddle, would make a first class [illegible] Rs. [illegible]

A high caste bay Arab [illegible] 14-1 high, a good [illegible] for a light weight, Rs. [illegible]

A [illegible] 7 years, 14-1 high, is a first rate [illegible]

A pair of large and powerful grey [illegible] ponies, 6 years, [illegible]

A [illegible] bay Australian brougham horse, [illegible] years, 15 hands, with set of nearly new English harness, Rs. [illegible]

A grey [illegible] young and good tempered, trots and canters well, Rs. 300.

A grey Deccan pony, rides well, Rs. 80.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 19th June 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 29TH JUNE 1877.

CONSOLS yesterday were still quoted at 94⅝, but French Rentes had advanced from 106⅛ to 106½. Wheat was unchanged, as also Linseed, but Rapeseed continues to advance in value, Calcutta to arrive having advanced 3d. and Bombay 6d., while ex-warehouse the former quality was 1s. to 1s. 3d. per quarter higher.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was again active, the sales having reached 18,000 bales, and spot prices, as quoted by Reuter, show an advance of ⅛ per lb. in Fair Omra, and 1/16d. in all other descriptions of Surats and Mid. Orleans. The Manchester Piece Goods Market is also better, and unless interfered with by an adverse turn in politics, the position of the staple is evidently strengthening day by day. The rapid falling off latterly in shipments from this side has materially altered the aspect of supplies, and of Surats at all events it is evident that the available stock will be down to a very low ebb before next season's crop can begin to reach Liverpool.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12 cents. per lb., an advance of ⅛, and the first time the rate has been touched since 13th March last. September shipment is still given at 11 15/16 cents. per lb. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Thursday's Receipts..	1,000	1,500	500
Six days' do. ...	6,000	10,000	5,400
Total since 1st Sept.	3,918,000	4,066,000	3,436,000

In Mincing Lane yesterday Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unaltered. Reuter reports that the Colonial Wool auctions have closed, prices having recovered the previous decline.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is slightly less favourable than the preceding. Bullion has increased by £200,000, but the Reserve of Notes has decreased by £400,000, and Discounts are heavier by £100,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has receded from 46 15-16 to 46⅛ per cent. and the rate of discount on 6 month's sight Bank Bills is now quoted at 2⅛ per cent an advance of ⅛ per cent. since Monday.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 53⅝d. per oz. by Reuter, but we hear from private sources that sellers are now holding for 54d. which would be equivalent to a fraction over 1s. 8 11-16d. per rupee. The P. and O. steamer which left Southampton yesterday brings £10,000 in Silver for Bombay and £220,000 for Calcutta, making the sum afloat from Southampton alone £770,000, but taking into account shipments from Venice, which are not advised in the public telegrams, the probability is that there is quite a million sterling afloat. Looked at by the light of our own market, it certainly seems, even allowing for the demands of Calcutta and China, that this rate, of import must ere long prove in excess of requirements. For the time being Bankers doubtless find it very difficult to lay down funds on this side with the very limited trade being done in imports of all kinds both here and in Calcutta, but the business which is not done now must be done later on, and it is not at all unlikely that the Banks will find a demand spring up for their paper after they have pretty well provided for their wants during the season. In the meantime, however, there is almost no demand for remittance, and STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has again been very firm and partially 1-16d. higher in Bank Bills. For a mail day a fair business has been done in private paper, both for ready and delivery during the next two months, the latter at current rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.........1s. 8 11-16d. to ¾d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 9d. to 1-16d. "
Credits, 3 " " 1s. 9 1-16d. "
Documents, 3 " " 1s. 9¼d. "

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and we still call demand ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days sight ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very quiet and no transactions of any moment have taken place to-day. Of Fours there are sellers at Rs. 98, buyers at Rs. 97½; Fours-and-a-half nominally Rs. 98¼; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅛ to ¼.

The SHARE MARKET continues quiet with only a small business passing. Bank of Bombays are steady at 43 per cent. premium. In Land Companies we note a decline of Rs. 25 in Mazagons and Rs. 10 in Port Cannings. Press Shares are steady and we quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Berars and Rs. 10 in Landed Punjab. Spinning and Weaving Companies are, if anything, slightly firmer. Alliance have advanced Rs. 15, Bhownugger Mills and Sooonderdass Spinning Rs. 25, Gooooldass Morarjee Rs. 20, Nicol Press and Manufacturing Co. Rs. 10, Great Eastern and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 5. Colabas have declined Rs. 10, Flemings and Nursey Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON.—The firmer accounts from Home render sellers less willing to do business and an advance of [illegible] generally asked, but both exporters and the local Spinning Companies have been indifferent buyers and only a small business has resulted. A transaction is reported in Good Dhollera for October delivery at Rs. 200 per candy full-pressed, but the rate is not obtainable ready. We call to-day's quotations:—

Good Dhollera	Ready	....	Rs. 197 per candy F.P.	
F. G. F. do.	"	....	194	"
G. F. do.	"	....	188	"
Good Oomra	"	....	195	"
F. G. F. do.	"	....	191	"
G. F. do.	"	....	186	"

LINSEED is firm at Rs. 6-6 per cwt. and Rapeseed is in request at Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 6-15 per cwt.

WHEAT finds ready buyers at Rs. 37 for White and Rs. 31 for Red per candy.

FREIGHTS by steamer are still very dull at £1-10-3 for Liverpool, but by sailing ship £2 per ton is now asked, there being only one vessel on the berth with room to spare.

PIECE GOODS are, if anything, in slightly better request, but prices are not quotably higher, and although a favorable view is generally entertained of the market in the more distant future, dealers as yet are not disposed to purchase more than their immediate wants.

COALS continue very dull and a steamer cargo of Davison's West Hartley July-August shipment has been offering at Rs. 17½ per ton alongside without finding buyers. Of Lalrope's? Hartley there are sellers to arrive, via Cape, at Rs. 16 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divd. declared.	Cash Rates per share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	8 p. ct.	1[illegible]
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	715
National Bank of India.	10,000	50	all	3 do.	100
Bank of Madras.......	60,000	250	all	10 do.	370

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akola Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,[illegible]	150 do	960
Alliance Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.s.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	40 p.s.	410
Bombay	175	1,000	all	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berar Company (New)	150	750	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broach Cotton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carnac Co.	1,000	1,000	all	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	[illegible]	900	all	[illegible]	[illegible]
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,250	[illegible]	[illegible] xd.
French Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200
Imperial Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prince of W. Press	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sassoon's Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scinde Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	180 do	1,151
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	500	all	1s p.s.	[illegible] xd.
Volkart's United Press Co.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	800

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co	[illegible]	1,250	all	50 p.s.*	[illegible]
Alfred Mills Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	80 p.s.*	[illegible]
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	[illegible]
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhownuggur S. and W. Company	300	2,000	[illegible]	40 p.s.	1,000
Bombay United	300	1,000	all	60 p.s.*	1,100
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broach Mills	2,000	200	all	[illegible]	275
Colaba S. and W. Co.	1,800	120	all	10 p.s.*	155
Coorla S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s.*	900
Cotton of India S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,060
[illegible]	2,500	500	450	[illegible]	890
Dharamsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	80 p.s.*	1,150
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	80 p.s.*	1,020
Great Eastern	1,400	4,000	all	80 p.s.*	1,325
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	10 p.s.	1,150
Hyderabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	980
Jewraj Balloo Mills	700	1,000	all	55 p.s.*	1,150
Khandesh Spinning	250	1,000	all	75 p.s.*	[illegible]
Manockjee Petit S. & W. Co.	300	1,000	all	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	300	1,250	all	N[illegible]	1,[illegible]
[illegible]	425	1,000	all	60 p.s.*	[illegible]
[illegible]	50,000	50	50	[illegible]	47½
[illegible]	1,5[illegible]	500	all	[illegible]	421
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	all	100 p.s.	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	all	70 p.s.*	1,110
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	325
Nation S. and W. Co.	250	2,[illegible]	all	[illegible]	1,015
Noorud S. and W. Co.	400	2,00[illegible]	all	[illegible]	200
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	505
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	[illegible]	410
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50	510
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	[illegible]	1,290
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	[illegible]	905
Soonderdas Spinning Co.	600	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1005
Do. do. 1 share	500	700	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	[illegible]	1025
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	all	[illegible]	850

* Per Share for the half-year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 23rd June, 1877.

Open 1,288½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	83,617	0	0
Merchandise	4,09,971	0	0
Telegraph	813	0	0
Municipal Trains	472	0	0
Total Rs.	4,[illegible]	0	0
Corresponding week last year open 1288½ Miles .... Total Rs.......	3,03,798	4	8
Increase	1,85,088	8	4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP SERICA, 913 tons, Captain R. Mathews, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a cargo of 25,863 cwts. linseed.

THE BARQUE ANTOFAGASTA, 678 tons, Captain G. Halliday, will sail to-day for Bremerhaven, with a cargo of 4,898 bales cotton.

THE SHIP ELLEN BATES, 1,016 tons, Captain A. Thornton, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,85[illegible] bales cotton, 122 bales wool, 2,200 cwts bones, 36½ cwts. rags, 427 cwts. cotton waste, and 351½ cwts. coir yarn.

THE SHIP HELEN SCOTT, 1,117 tons, Captain J Goldsworthy, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 6 756 bales cotton, 240 bales wool, 679 cwts coir yarn, 4,251 cwts linseed, 294½ cwts myrabollams, 616 cwts rags.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (June 26th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut Smith, Dr. Bedford, and thirty four deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Puttialla (s).........	Henderson ...	Kurrachee, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Ascot Lyle Hydaspes (s)	English ...... Rennoldson ...	Rangoon. Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Helen Scott, Goldsworthy, to Liverpool.
Ship Ellen Bates, Thornton, to Liverpool.
Ship Serica, Mathews, to Dunkirk.
Barque Antofagasta, Holliday, to Bremerhaven.

The ship Queen of Cambria, to Havre, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
[illegible] .... [illegible] .... Madras, [illegible]
MacCallum More..Smith .... Cardiff, Mar 21.
Star of Bengal ....Smyth .... London, Mar 24.

PASSENGERS.

Per MacCallum More—Mr A Patterson.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By MacCallum More—22nd April, Wemyss Castle in Lat 1-52 N, Long 23 W, from London for Penang 29th April, Grassmere in Lat 12-10 S, Long 33 W, from Liverpool for San Francisco 18th May, Bowfell in Lat 39 S, Long 6 E, from Liverpool for Calcutta 25th May, Borrowdale in Lat 39 S, Long 3 E, from Liverpool for Melbourne.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childwall Hall s—400 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 3 casks paint of sorts, Nuzeally Sumsoodin; 6 casks paint of sorts and 6 packages wall paper, A Sumsoodin; 363 bundles sheet iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.
Guy Mannering s—8 tierces beef and 8 barrels pork, Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co.
Sicily s—3 casks brass and copper wire, Essofubhoy Caderbhoy.
Trentham Hall s—27 cases yellow metal sheathing and 4 casks composition nails, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—285 boxes candles, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Childwall Hall s—7 cases cotton thread, Rathoy Trebally.
Crawfurd s—14 cases clocks, Hajee Oosman Tar Mahomed.
Mirzapore s—3 cases lamps, C Buanevialle and Co; 8 cases window glass, Watson and Co.
Siam s—4 cases toys, Keekabhoy Shaiivally.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—3 cases glassware and 2 cases earthenware, Theodore Kanst.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx s—42 cases seed beads, Shariffally Goolam Hoosein.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Naples s—29 cases claret, Geo. Gahagan.
Australia s—[illegible] cases claret, C Buanevialle and Co.
Sumatra s—[illegible] boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 150 boxes brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Soonie.
Provence s—20 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Faune—25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 29

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marina s—1,358 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co.
Egbert s—5,860 cwts wheat, Stearn Hobart and Co.
Childwall Hall s—300 bales wool, Bunsichund Fuckeerchund; 33 bales wool, Tarachund Chellaram; 256 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co; 14 bales cotton, Gocullbhoy Moolchund; 457 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 367 bales cotton, Nursee Kuttow; 200 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co; 100 bales cotton, [illegible] Gaddum and Co; 100 bales wool, Khunjee Lookmidass and Co; 40 bales wool, Hurjewun Vussonjee; [illegible] cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co; [illegible] cwts linseed, Ralli & Nixon and Co; 1,[illegible] cwts wheat, Stearn Hobart and Co.
Trentham Hall s—490 cwts wheat, Lalladhur Cullianjee.

FOR LONDON.

Stockbridge—8 bales skins and 2 bales hides, Syed Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—40 cwts coffee, E Spincer and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Queen of Cambria—320 cwts B horns, Geo Lockhart and Co; 602 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s—51 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th June 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·72[illegible]
Temperature of the Air...........	84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer...........	80·[illegible]
Dew Point	78·7
Relative humidity of Air	·8[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	[illegible]
Minimum do. do. (read at 6 a.m.) ...	[illegible]
General Direction of wind	W. by W., W., W.S.W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	5[illegible]
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month...........	34·[illegible]
" " year...........	35·21
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 29th	0·01

HIGH COURT.—29TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

651-76—Fletcher and Smith—C. S Kennedy vs John Kennedy—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

248-76—Prescott and Winter—Archibald Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdool Rahman Allarukhia—Crawford and Co.—Part heard.

[illegible]-76—Baleriana and B—Edulji Cursetjee [illegible] vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee—J Cl[illegible]

248-76—Fletcher and Smith—Lakmidas Ramchunder and others vs Vajeshunker—Crawford and Leave[illegible]

3-77—M H Khan—Mirza Khanu and another vs Ayshabi and another—Tyabjee and Lyon.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]—[illegible] and Ghandhi—[illegible]—J. V. Vinay [illegible]

[illegible]—[illegible]unclass Vussonjee and others—chapman[illegible]

[illegible]—[illegible] Fletcher—N. Byramjee [illegible] vs [illegible]

[illegible] and others.

[illegible]—[illegible] and L—Ashabeber vs Ahmed [illegible] in Manchester rags, Lynch and Owen.

[illegible]—In person (pauper)—Dinbai and another vs Cursetji Hormusjee Bandothera—Prescott and Winter—Informa[illegible]

[illegible]-77—Shapoorjee and T—Shapoorjee Lands and others vs [illegible] Bawa—Khunderao Morojee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 29.

Preston, Sub Lieut, Bombay 7th Regt N I, on duty, from Baroda.
Fairbrother, Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, from Poona, June 28.
Smith, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Sind Horse, on duty, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 29.

Sykes, Lieut Col, Bombay 2nd Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.
Hinds, Surgn Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Aden.
Fairbrother, Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, from leave, to Baroda.
Bedford, Major, Bombay B S, on leave, to Kirkee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(From the Fort St. George Gazette, June 26.)

Mr James Wilkins, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Mangalore, is transferred in the same capacity to Cochin.

The Rev W [illegible]wood, Acting Chaplain of Vizagapatam, to be Chaplain of Vizagapatam, retaining charge of the Chaplaincy of Vizianagram.

The following transfers are ordered:—Lieut A W [illegible], R E, from Tanjore to Kistna District.

Mr H E Evans, Asst Engr, Trichinopoly District, to the South Arcot District.

The services of Deputy Assist Commissary and Hony Lieut A Connell, Assist Engr, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

The following posting is ordered:—Lieut P B Baldwin, R E, Asst Engr, to the Bellary District.

Lieut P B Baldwin, R E, is brought on the strength of the P W D as an Assist Engr of the 2nd Grade, temporary.

The undermentioned individual is permitted to reside and draw pay at Bombay:—Gunner T Bedford, R A.

Col J F Fisher, Royal (Madras) Engineers, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Col J Michael, c s i, Secy to Govt, Military Department, is granted privilege leave, on production of medical certificate, for sixty days.

The services of Capt W E Lockhart, Royal (Madras) Artillery, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

With reference to G O by the Govt of Bombay, dated 7th June permitting Captain J B Gahan, Madras Staff Corps, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that Officer is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate to appear before a Medical Board in England, embarking from Bombay.

Surgeon G H Day, Indian Medl Depart, is permitted to resign the service.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 23.

The C in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieut E Blunt, R E, to officiate as Superintendent of Park and Field Train, vice Captain B Blood, there being no other qualified officer available.

The leave of absence granted to Col E Jenkins, Commandant 1st Bengal Cavalry, in G O C C of the 26th April 1877, is to be held to be from the 25th June to the 3rd October, instead of the dates therein given.

Major M J Sexton, R A, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Aden, and join No 3 Battery 6th Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

The following order is, as a very special case, confirmed:—

Regimental order, dated the 12th December 1876, appointing Lieut F P F Roupell, 70th Foot, the only officer available, to officiate as Instructor of Musketry, in addition to his other duties as acting adjutant, vice Lieut T A Freeman, ordered to proceed to England on medical certificate, with effect from the above date.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Lieut A J R VonCortlandt, Officiating Squadron Officer 1st Bl Cavalry, on probation, to Simla, from 22nd May to 22nd July, on medical certificate.

Col J J O'Brien, Commandant 23rd N I, to Murree, from 10th July to 10th October, on private affairs.

Rifle Brigade, Capt G A Hillyard, to remain at Simla, from 15th June to 15th August, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Surgeon M D Moriarty, s s, to Darjeeling, from 1st August to 15th October, on private affairs.

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13¾ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth .... 8 As. extra.
" " with Rollers do. "

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BACKER writes—"If the 'unknown' of the Telegraph Department (who says he will run any person in Bombay) wishes to make a match, it may be managed with one of the Ordnance Department, but for nothing less than Rs 200."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BADOW—June 23rd, at Calcutta, the wife of R. C. Badow, Lieutenant 35th Regt B N I, P. W. O. Goorkhas, of a son.

SHALLARD—June 27th, at Madras, the wife of W. G. Shallard, of a [illegible]

DEATHS.

JOYCE—June 24th, at Lucknow, [illegible] Agnes, the beloved wife of Mr. R. C. Joyce, of Lucknow, aged [illegible] years.

MILLER—June 25th, at Calcutta, H. R. Miller, the beloved son of W. E. Miller, Customs Preventative Service.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877.

THE passage of the Danube at Sistova by the Russians will probably be memorable hereafter as the first serious step taken to effect the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. Whatever else may be the issue of this war, we venture to predict that never again will the territory on the right bank of the Danube, from Widdin to the sea, belong to the Turkish Empire. Now that the crossing of the river has been successfully accomplished the fall of the fortresses of Rustchuk and Silistria becomes only a question of time, and, when they are taken, the Danube will have ceased to be, in any part of its course, a Turkish river. The Russian plan of campaign is now so far developed that we may without presumption attempt to determine what will be its further course. The invasion of the Dobrudscha seems to be, as might have been expected, an operation of only secondary importance. The main attack was necessarily confined to the region in the neighbourhood of the Bucharest line of railway, for this reason that the Russians have not now the command of the sea, and that the continued existence of their army depends therefore on their complete control of the inland railway through Roumania, which forms their sole line of communications. It was, consequently, been evident for some time past that it was the intention of the Russians to force at any cost the passage of the river at or near Rustchuk; and, without claiming the gift of prophecy, we may take the liberty of reminding our readers that nearly six weeks ago we explained at some length the grounds of our opinion that Sistova would be fixed upon as the crossing place, because it is the nearest point on the Danube to the Balkans, and because the Russians, by crossing there, would turn the formidable defensive position of the Turks resting on the four fortresses of Rustchuk, Silistria, Schumla, and Varna. It will be apparent to anyone who studies a good map that this Bulgarian quadrilateral, as it is somewhat affectedly called, is only designed to strengthen the line of the lower Danube and to check an invader marching to cross the Balkans by the Eastern passes. For it was the Russians could not, without committing fatal strategic [illegible] above Silistria, attempt the passage of the river, for the immense extent of roadless territory to be traversed rendered the army unmanageable and inefficient at such a distance from the Russian frontier, and besides, as was very clearly shown in 1853, a Russian force operating so far westwards as Kalafat was at the mercy of Austria, which could not brook the presence of foreign troops so near her frontier, and which had only to utter a threat of intervention to compel the Russians to evacuate Wallachia. These difficulties have now been overcome, and the friendly neutrality of Austria and the possession of a line of railway to the Danube which communicates at Bucharest with Russia on the one hand and with the fertile plains of Hungary and Poland on the other, make full amends to the Czar for the temporary loss of the command of the Black Sea. The one point from which the Turks can now threaten to injure or destroy this line, which is of such vital importance to the enemy, is Rustchuk; and we assume, therefore, that the immediate object of the Russian army which has crossed the river will be to invest this fortress on the land side. We are told that one corps and one division, under the [illegible] of the Commander-in-Chief at their head, have already made good their way across the river at Sistova. The Turks there were probably not in great force, for the place seems to have been occupied last month by only a few thousand men, and the bombardment of Rustchuk, the continuous maintained at other passages of the river, and the attempt, whether feigned or real, to cross at Turnu, below that fortress, must have distracted their attention and prevented them from sending sufficient reinforcements to dispute successfully the passage of the river higher up. The Turkish troops are not, apparently, so greatly inferior in number, except in cavalry and artillery, as was at one time supposed by the enemy—the infantry is now estimated at about 175,000 men on each side, but their troops are widely scattered about over a vast extent of country, and the Russians, having the choice where to attack, can nearly always make sure of being stronger than the defenders at any given point. For the defence of the line from Nikopolis to Silistria probably not more than 70,000 men were employed, of which 30,000 constituted the garrison of Rustchuk. The Russians, therefore, could bring an overwhelming force to bear at Sistova, 35 miles above Rustchuk, and the army on the right bank is probably by this time strong enough to proceed to fresh operations. We may expect, too, that it will be reinforced by troops crossing below Rustchuk. That it must regularly [illegible] invest Rustchuk is evident, but it will also, we imagine, at once send a column southwards to occupy the very important position of Tirnova. This place lies on the road from Rustchuk to the Balkans, at a distance of 56 miles as the crow flies from the former place and 80 from Schumla, which is [illegible] miles distant from Sistova. The Russians will therefore, to be able to occupy [illegible] Turkish reinforcements can be brought [illegible] and the possession of Tirnova gives them immediate access to the two [illegible] passes of Kasanlik and Selimno, through which they could march on Adrianople. Two courses are open to the Turks to frustrate this movement. They may turn their line of defence to face westwards instead of northwards, and may then bring up troops from Schumla to relieve Rustchuk and attack the Russians along the road from that place to Tirnova. But, if they were beaten in such a position they would be beaten hopelessly, as their only line of retreat would be to Varna, and the victors could push the Balkans before them and march without opposition through Roumelia. The safer plan for the Turks would be to leave garrisons in the Bulgarian fortresses and withdraw the bulk of their army to the Balkans, in the hope of defending the line of the mountains with better success than has attended their defence of the Danube.

ONE of the reasons why Anglo-Indian literature is unpopular in England is because it is generally full flavoured with native expressions. An Englishman, when he has an Indian subject before him about which he wants to know something, reads on until he comes upon some word which he has never heard of before in all his experience of the languages of the Continent, of the classics, or of his mother country. This causes a break in the meaning which annoys him; and when these interruptions are frequent, he throws up his task in disgust, and one student of Anglo-Indian subjects the more is lost to the world. The Anglo-Indian uses the expressions we allude to mechanically. He forgets that in the ear of his correspondents or his readers they will sound just as so much jargon and will cause them to lose a great deal of the interest in his subject which he had hoped to raise in them. An Anglo-Indian writes to a friend that he is going to the mofussil where he will have the benefit of a pucka bungalow, and first-class shikar. Here there are three expressions which, if his friend knows nothing about India, will stagger him and leave him in complete darkness about his intentions. What is a pucka bungalow? the friend will wonder. Granting that he knows a bungalow is not an hotel, as many Englishmen believe, he will stare over *pucka*. Can pucka mean cheap, or cool, or festive? He gives it up at last, with a bewildering echo of "pucka bungalow" ringing in his ears. In connection with bungalow, he confesses that somehow pucka sounds all right; but what its precise effect is he must give up trying to fathom. Then *mofussil!* What can mofussil be? After consulting his atlas, very probably he will conclude in despair that mofussil is simply the name of some small village too unimportant to merit the attention of geographers. *Shikar* is another staggerer. Is it the name of bird, beast, or fish? Can it possibly mean something to eat?—or can it be intended to convey the idea, delicately wrapped up in the vernacular, that the writer was anticipating a pleasant season of flirting with some damsel in the aforesaid thingummy bungalow in the aforementioned village of obscurity? Very likely, the letter-receiver will decide upon replying to his Indian correspondent as if he knew all about what the said correspondent had written to him, and will congratulate him upon the excellent prospects he has of playing the gallant in that festive old house in the place called Mofussil. A soldier in India writing to a comrade says that his colonel is an old soor—though let us hope he will be more polite in talking of his superior officer—and that though the khana at the mess is first-rate, yet the work is so severe that he is literally dikk'd to death, there being no end of chitty-work. We can quite imagine the unsophisticated recipient of such information turning the letter up side down and round about in desperate efforts to extract from it one ray of lucidity. If the colonel is an old soor, what the deuce can an old soor be? Can it mean that the old gentleman is a "brick," or a woman-hater, or a rajah, or anything like that? The *soor* is given up in despair. Though, in reality, it has both a head and tail, he at all events can make neither head nor tail out of it. *Khana* is another stumper. Very probably it means the company of brother officers, or music, or whist; but what it really does mean, he can form no definite idea. In like manner, "dikk'd to death, and "chitty-work," are equally mysterious. They may mean that his correspondent has got cholera, or some other dreadful Asiatic malady, but beyond guessing this much he will not venture. We have known ladies in India writing to other ladies in England what they considered to be very interesting letters, which were full of the gossip of their little stations. They told how Miss Smith had given the Burrah Sahib his jawab at last after he had followed her about for months, with a good-natured desire to punkah her wherever she went. They talked of their husband's success at shikar; of the heat being so great that no one could venture abroad even in the early morning without a solah-topee; of quarrels with their bawarchis and their khansamahs; of the anxiety with which people in the mofussil awaited the latest gup from home; and of how, when the newspapers arrived, the men actually devoured the khubber to find out what pucka appointments had become vacant, or what acting kutcha affairs were filled up. Had these correspondents seen the bewilderment with which their effusions were perused they would have repented their free use of expressions which to them were household words but to their [illegible] a medley of horrible sounds [illegible] newspaper of dreadful catastrophes. Miss Smith was set down as being a very forward young woman for presuming to give anything to any man before she was married; how their husbands were condemned for gambling; how their own conduct was questioned for going about with such people as solah-topees; how the allusions to khansamahs and bawarchis were passed over as being beneath contempt, although in reality they had proved inexplicable; how men who could devour khubber were set down as being little better than cannibals—had they foreseen all this, they would have resolved to draw, ever afterwards, from their available well of mother English and eschew the cacophanous accents of the Anglo-Indian tongue.

An amusing article appeared in *Blackwood* a few months ago about the expressions which are habitually and mechanically used by Anglo-Indians in their conversation and correspondence. When the array is set forth of the words which compose the Anglo-Indian jargon, and when we think how many of these are sent home by every mail to people who cannot possibly understand them, we are constrained to exclaim as Dame Quickly did when she saw Dr. Caius approaching—"Here will be an old abusing of God's patience and the King's English!" Some of them are not words to throw even at a dog. The revenue officer talks of jummawasilbaki, or jummabundee, of taccavee, and such like things; the civilian of pucka roads, pucka appointments, of jaghiers, zemindars, inams, and bundobusts; the policeman of chowkeydars, purwannas, hookums, khubbur, bunnias, and ghurburs; the military man, too, has his pet phrases; and the Anglo-Indian slang used in non-official life is so copious and expressive in its own peculiar way that it is as entitled to be called a language as Scotch is. Who in domestic life does not hear much about [illegible] khana, tiffin, pawnee, pice, morghees, [illegible] simpkin? Just as these words are [illegible] in the household, so are other Hindoostanees, or rather Anglo-Indian, expressions in the cutcherry, the mess-room, the secretariat, or, in short, "the shop." Hence it comes about that Anglo-Indians too frequently interlard their home correspondence with words which to them are full enough of intelligence, but are inexplicable to non-Anglo-Indians. Experienced Anglo-Indians dearly love to laugh at "Griffs" [illegible] these gentlemen fail to [illegible] the hybrid patois which flows around in conversation, and it is an old source of amusement to puzzle the "Griffs," when they ask for explanations of phrases, with an answer which simply misleads them and makes them laughing stocks for the time being. He was a bold wag who told the youth that the Cummerbunds was one of the most celebrated shooting places in India, the abode alike of the tiger, the alligator, and the rhinoceros; and that Peena-ka-panee was a celebrated Mahratta General. But really there could be very little merit in passing off jokes like these, because the victim did not in the least understand them. A wit would find but poor sport in displaying his intellectual flashes before a wheelbarrow; and so when "Griffs" are befooled there is very little fun in the game simply because of their dense ignorance of the gibberish with which they are assailed. In like manner, flavouring Anglo-Indian correspondence with Anglo-Indianisms is certain to end in failure. English people are just so many "Griffs," and correspondents in India ought, when writing home, to be as careful in eschewing words which, by not being understood, will probably be misconstrued, as they would be in avoiding talking Hindostanee to a man who had just set foot in the country. In correspondence of importance the tendency to use Anglo-Indian expressions ought to be severely checked, because every unknown or unexplained word becomes a break in the meaning. We have been drawn into making these remarks through having observed how much the interest of the people of England in Indian affairs has become deadened, we believe the principal cause of the information about these affairs is frequently wrapped up in the obscurity of expressions which are intelligible enough in this country but are not so at home. English newspapers do not care for tackling Indian affairs mainly because the Indian newspapers from which they should derive their information are filled with Anglo-Indianisms; and members of Parliament shrink from Indian subjects because they are met at the threshold of their inquiry into them with some common Hindostanee expression which they cannot get over.

POPULAR CONCERT.

A POPULAR Concert will be given in the Town Hall by the Organ Committee on Tuesday afternoon next, in which several accomplished amateurs, ladies and gentlemen, have promised to take part. This Concert will, we hope, inaugurate a series to be given during the monsoon, and thus revive what have hitherto been known as the Rupee Concerts, and which were received with so much favour in recent years.

THE VOLUNTEER MEETING.

Do not let the citizens of Bombay forget that this afternoon a public meeting is to be held in the Town Hall for the purpose of taking steps to form a Volunteer Corps in Bombay. Sir Richard Temple, who is coming specially down to Bombay to attend it, will preside; and we trust that he will find himself face to face with an audience as enthusiastic in the patriotic movement as he himself is. All classes should attend, because we want all classes to become Volunteers; and we hope that masters of establishments will enable their young men, of whom there are plenty in Bombay, and who are generally compelled to work on Saturday afternoons, to get away for an hour or two to take part in the proceedings.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT WALKESHWAR—THE SANITARY CONDITION OF MALABAR HILL.

WE regret to say that there has been a somewhat formidable outbreak of cholera in the part of Malabar Hill known as Ambawady, in the district of Walkeshwar. On Thursday eight or nine people died within a space the radius of which is not more than a hundred yards, and the disease is still working mischief. Midway down Doongersey Road, there is an open piece of sloping ground, with a number of tall toddy palms upon it. Here a number of squatters of one class or another—agriculturists, dhobies, mallees, milkmen—have run up shanties, thatched with leaves. In these places the squatters crowd, together with their cattle and fowls. It is in these shanties that the present cholera outbreak has been most virulent; and no wonder, for though Ambawady, like many of the spots on Malabar Hill, is fair to see, yet it is a nest of unwholesomeness. We are not aware that any sanitary arrangements exist in connection with such shanties as we have described, and we suppose that the soil of Malabar Hill, on every vacant part of which crowds of natives have erected their disease-dens, must be saturated with filth. Our readers know these leave-thatched shanties, and have perhaps admired their situation beneath luxuriant tropical foliage; but we are afraid they have never thought about the quantities of men, women, and children who crowd together in these places. At this season of the year the shanties must be perfect hot-beds of disease. The earth is soaked with rain, and the inhabitants of the shanties have to sleep on the ground, huddled together, and in an atmosphere reeking with moisture and perspiration. The ground surrounding the shanties is saturated with filth; for the people have no other accommodation for their natural wants. The condition of the atmosphere in these shanties, when their inhabitants are huddled together, may therefore be easily imagined. We are speaking plainly, because the evil is one requiring immediate attention. It is scandalous that Malabar Hill should be the most insanitary part of Bombay. Surely its inhabitants have to pay dearly enough for the luxury of living in this city. We say that this shanty danger ought to be thoroughly investigated. Landlords ought not to be permitted to cover every vacant spot of ground in their possession with nests for squatters; at all events, it is the duty of the Health Department to put a stop to the over-crowded and scandalously filthy condition of these shanties. Wherever cholera has appeared in a shanty the roof ought at once to be taken off. We hope that this will be done in the case of the shanties at Ambawady. The outbreak there has been much too serious to be dealt with by a mere sprinkling of carbolate of lime. The place is swarming with natives and cattle, and unless it is cleansed immediately a serious responsibility will rest with the Health Department. Already the disease has appeared outside the nest of shanties. In a European gentleman's bungalow [illegible] forty yards from them, the cook [illegible] was seized on Thursday night [illegible] in the same bungalow, was seized violently with the disease, and probably by this time he is dead. At about the same time as the cook was attacked, in another bungalow, inhabited by a Parsee family, and close to the shanties, one of the Parsee servants was fatally attacked. One or two deaths have also taken place in the servants' quarters in the compound of a house at the foot of Harkness Hill—not a hundred yards from the cholera-stricken shanties. This shows that the disease is inclined to spread, and unless it is checked, its ravages will certainly not be confined to its present comparatively limited area. Malabar Hill could not long hold out against the attacks of cholera. With a soil reeking with the results of the absence of sanitary arrangements, and with the western sea-shore turned morning and evening into a gigantic latrine or privy, so that the inhabitants cannot even get the benefit of the only healthy breeze that blows, cholera would spread through Malabar Hill like fire before the wind if once it were allowed to start fairly on its career of destruction.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 8.

THE P. and O. Co.'s meeting was held on Tuesday and passed off quietly. I have already given particulars of the report, which to me appeared favourable enough, but indefatigable Captain George Bain is again to the fore, with his adverse criticisms, which have now lasted, as his last circular states, four years. Captain Bain thinks the fleet is in a bad state, the accounts misleading, and the postal contract not likely to be renewed. On this last point I daresay he is likely enough to be right, and probably you in Bombay will not be sorry to think so. Captain Bain quotes an extract from a letter written in July 1875 by Mr. Manners (then Postmaster General) to the Treasury, in which he says—"I feel little doubt that (with the exception of the Brindisi and Alexandria line) the whole present service of the Company would be undertaken by other companies, after six months' [illegible] for the postage at the rates now charged to the public, possibly for less. For a moderate payment the Brindisi and Alexandria line would also be carried on." To this Captain Bain adds—"Is it as much as your ships can do to carry out the present rate of contract speed, and [illegible] will become more difficult every day as the [illegible] are getting worn. To show you [illegible] the Directors have allowed [illegible] property to fall out [illegible] of other shipowners [illegible] only to infuse [illegible] of them unsubsidised, which can perform the mail service between Bombay and Brindisi in eleven days, whereas you are allowed seventeen days, and do not always accomplish the work in that time." He further says that "there are steamers now crossing the Atlantic in less than eight days, the distance being about the same as that from Southampton to Port Said, 3,050 miles, for which your contract allows thirteen days, including a day and a half for stoppages. No doubt the Indian community, who are so dissatisfied with the present rate of speed, will exercise their influence for obtaining the highest rate in future contracts." With plenty of exaggeration and an unmistakable animus in all this, there is a substratum of fact as to the speed and the likely fate of the postal contract. I do not believe there is the faintest chance of its being renewed on anything like the present terms, and I do not suppose the Company themselves expect that. The most they hope for is that, other things being equal, they will get a preference as a British enterprise which has done something and may yet do much more for Imperial interests; but that any national feeling will again be aroused, as was the case ten years ago, should a French company offer better terms, I entirely disbelieve. We are going to abolish the word Imperial from our dictionary, without troubling ourselves to think whether the word Empire has not to follow suit. I saw an extract from one of your leaders, quoted a few days ago in the *Daily Telegraph*, which exactly describes our present position. We will not see danger to the Empire because we do not want to have to fight for it, and the Gladstonian policy of cowardly selfishness, which would not oppose Russia, but make friends with her by dividing the spoil, very fairly reflects the predominant national sentiment at the moment. However, I must not digress. It is to be hoped the P. and O. will not trust to the magic symbolism of the Union Jack when the contract expires, but will prepare themselves to be able to dispense with it. The existing contract is really, I fancy, the work of Scudamore, the best friend at Court whom the P. and O. ever had, but he is quite out of the field now, and not likely ever to be in it again. Allowing, however, for all this, and for the defects of the service, Captain Bain's criticisms are in some points ridiculously exaggerated. So far from the boilers being worn out and worked under lower pressure—that is, at reduced speed—the report of the directors invariably mentions what renewals of this kind have been carried out during the half year. Of course it is possible their statements may be absolutely false, but is it rational to think so? Besides, they have the means of knowing the facts, while Captain Bain has not. Before leaving the subject of the contract, I should mention that its renewal, and on what terms, will be largely a question of the particular Government which may happen to be in power. If it be Conservative, British interests (alas, that we should have to say so!) will obtain a recognition which a Gladstone-Lowe Cabinet would never grant.

It is no news to your readers by this time that our Government have at last mustered up courage to tell Russia, and Turkey too, that they must not touch the Suez Canal in the course of hostilities. Lord Derby has communicated this direful resolution to the Powers mainly interested, but I am not sure that any one is greatly pleased unless it be the Suez Canal shareholders, the Egyptian bondholders, and the Khedive. The former are in ecstacies, and at the meeting in Paris on Wednesday gave vent to their enthusiasm in loud applause, when M. de Lesseps told them that the British plan was much better than the one he went to London to press on the Government—namely, the neutralization of the Canal. No doubt it is, for it makes the partnership between the Government and the Company exceedingly intimate. But, then, see what the resolution of our Cabinet involves. The very reason why it is agreeable to the Suez Canal shareholders makes it most unsatisfactory to our Philo-Russians and the Liberal Opposition. We decidedly by this step take a part in the war against Russia. Why should the latter be forbidden to "blockade or hamper" the Canal or its approaches, if she desires to injure her enemy? The Canal is in Turkish territory; it is most useful to the Turks to obtain recruits and supplies from Arabia as well as Egypt; by guarding it we help her materially. A Turkish steamer would be allowed to pass through it, but not a Russian one, for if "the two incensed and mighty opposites met, there would be a fight," as Artemus Ward says. Again, take another supposition. While we guard this territory for Turkey, and so watch her rear, we should use to the full our power to transport either way troops or material of war to or from India. If, for instance, we anticipated having to fight Russia in Asia Minor or Syria, and wanted to bring troops, ships, or supplies from India to the Mediterranean by the shortest route, who is to say us nay? Russia could not interfere before a declaration of war, and yet we should, as a prospective belligerent, be doing for ourselves what we should not allow her to do. So the position is awkward, and all sorts of complications are possible. The only real solution, and one that I have frequently hinted at, is that we should assume a sort of protectorate over Egypt, and let it be severed entirely from the Turkish Empire. But things are not ripe for that, depending, in the first place, on Turkey being utterly crushed in the coming campaign, an issue which may be yet a long way off, and in the next place on the temper of the English people, who are not at present at all in the mood to incur unknown responsibilities of vast amount.

As respects the Canal itself, it continues to flourish, and the directors have been able to divide a considerably increased amount among the shareholders. The net profit last year exceeded 2,000,000 fr., and the dividend is 3fr. 55c. per share as compared with 1fr. 86c. per share last year. During the first five months of the current year the number of ships passing through the Canal had increased 9½ per cent. on that of the similar period in 1876. The largest ship which had hitherto passed was an English steamer of about 5,000 tons, while another English steamer passed easily from sea to sea, drawing 24ft. of water.

The Eastern Telegraph Company are to declare at their meeting of the 21st inst. a final dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, making 5 per cent. for the year ending 31st March last, and carrying £35,000 to reserve. This is a prudent step, though doubtless the shareholders would have preferred a larger dividend in preference, but the great increase in receipts which has been lately remarked is chiefly in the period since last year was closed; that is, since the 31st March. This Company, like its neighbour and ally the Eastern Extension, is doing a splendid business, and the lines being now almost entirely duplicated, the chances are that, the original shareholders will ere long get the 10 per cent. which they from the first expected. At the present market price the shares do not yield more than 8 per cent.

The state of things in Lancashire is not satisfactory, and short time is gaining ground everywhere. At Oldham, for instance, it is said that a [illegible]. The margin between cotton and yarns was never known to be so small, and business has not been in a worse condition for the last forty years. A meeting of the leading millowners and the representatives of limited liability companies in the district has been held, at which it was decided to call a meeting of the whole trade to consider the advisability of running the mills only four days a week.

I see that the Manchester people are confident of Mr. Birley's motion for the repeal of the Indian import duties on cotton goods from England being carried, when brought forward on the 14th of next month; and they think the practical consequences of the division, then to be challenged, will be that the Government will at once give effect to their promise and abolish the tax. Sir George Balfour, in the absence of Sir George Campbell, is to move the rejection of Mr. Birley's motion. The gallant General is ferociously attacked for this in some of the Manchester papers. One gentleman, a large manufacturer from Accrington, denounces the "protected cotton mills of India" as a public scandal, inasmuch as they not only involve a "total disregard of the Sabbath," but much cruelty to the children and young persons employed in them. He declares that "the condition of these wretched helpless ones in the protected few cotton mills in India is too horrible to be any longer tolerated," and he adds, "I implore him (Sir G. B., to wit) to pause in his unpatriotic efforts to mislead the House of Commons." He finishes with: "The credit of British statesmanship and the honour of the British name, and the stability of British trade with the East are involved in the verdict of the House of Commons upon the motion which Sir George Balfour has decided to challenge." This, you will admit, is pretty strong.

The Board of Trade returns are out to-day. They are much like the last, not unfavourable, which by comparison is satisfactory. The total value of the exports last month was £17,461,139, against £17,055,504 in May 1876, and £18,225,152 in May 1875. Cotton goods are among the items which show an increase, the export of yarn having been 19,823,200lbs. for the month, against 18,172,600lbs. in May 1876, and 18,254,700lbs. in May 1875; and the proportion to Bombay was 829,100lbs. last month, against 418,400lbs. and 497,100lbs. Of cotton piece goods the total export last month was 325,222,100 yards against 299,021,700 yards in May 1876, and 283,662,600 yards in May 1875; the quantity to Bombay being 15,024,200 yards last month against 18,230,500 yards and 19,926,800 yards. While, however, there is thus a falling off to your part in piece goods, there is an enormous increase, say 35 per cent. to Bengal—that is, from 60 millions to 81 millions yards. The imports show the usual prodigious [illegible] value last month being £34,647,682, against £3[illegible],229,405,133 in May 1876, and [illegible] in May 1875. The increase is mainly caused by [illegible] additional supplies of wool, cereals, sugar and other articles. Cotton has diminished, although the import from India is a little greater—that is, 229,694 cwts. against 215,311 cwts in May 1876. The import of wheat has expanded, and the increase from India is again a feature which claims notice. The total of this [illegible] 447,978 cwts. last month against 195,970 cwts in May 1876, and 1,981 cwts. in May 1875; the total for the five months is now 946,923 cwts., against 441,431 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1876, and 36,127 cwts. in that of 1875.

I hear from Paris that at the moment protectionism is again at a discount, and that deputations of manufacturers holding these opinions, who waited on the Duc de Broglie and the Ministers of Finance and Commerce, have met with the reverse of encouraging receptions. It is added that both England and France are disposed to make mutual and liberal concessions touching reduction of duties on wines on the one hand, and yarns, tissues, coal, and iron on the other. The Marshal President is anxious to conclude a treaty with England as speedily as possible in order to put an end to uncertainty, and to the complaints of the commercial classes, and he hopes to obtain the ratification of the Chamber, whether the present or a new one. I greatly doubt his chances of success. The Bonapartists are, as a rule, free traders, but that very circumstance would injure the cause of liberal tariffs with the Republicans, who are likely to constitute the majority; and if Thiers, as is very likely, becomes the next President, there is no hope of any concessions being extended in favour of free trade with England or any other country.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s.s. HYDASPES, Captain D. Rennoldson, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following additional passenger:—

For Southampton—Surgeon R Bedford.

MORE SNAKE STORIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Without wishing to attempt to rival the brilliant originality of Partlet, a rea[illegible] name by the way for a male contributor, I assume, I will venture to give a few more snake stories, merely premising that such [illegible] are not taken from my own person[illegible] are not efforts of imagination, to which I lay no claim, but mostly reproductions of [illegible] which used to be familiar enough in the days of my youth, but which appear of late years to have been lost to sight.

The fatal rapidity with which the poison impregnates the blood is exemplified in the following story, told to me years ago [illegible] occurred at Mahableshwur. A native [illegible] at work in a garden at that place was bitten by a snake on one of his fingers. The man with great presence of mind and determination immediately chopped off the bitten finger with a gardening knife. But it was too late, the poison had already passed up the hand beyond the place of amputation, and the poor mallee died from the effects of the bite.

A party of friends were one evening gathered round a whist table—some playing, [illegible] watching the game. One of the players happened to look down on the ground, [illegible] horrified by discovering a cobra [illegible] one of his legs. What was to [illegible] move was certain death, and [illegible] man thus strangely shackled [illegible] was to sit perfectly still and call [illegible] his friends to his dangerous pred[illegible] any of the rest of the party to hav[illegible] attacked the snake would prob[illegible] fatal to their friend. By wha[illegible] called inspiration, one of the p[illegible] left the room and ordered [illegible] which was gently put dow[illegible] far from the snake. In a few [illegible] only seconds, which must [illegible] peared an hour at least to the [illegible] the cobra uncoiled himself, [illegible] milk, and, when once well away [illegible] some of the party.

It may be objected that a snake [illegible] venture in among a number of people [illegible] above described. How, then, would the [illegible] account for the danger run by a lady, [illegible] could name, one evening in a drawing [illegible] of people? This lady was reaching out her arm to draw a chair towards herself, with the intention of sitting down on it, when a snake was observed on the back thereof. How did the snake get there? It is very difficult to tell where a snake will or will not be found, but still more so to ascertain how and when it reached the place of discovery.

Snakes are said to run away from men, and the soft foot fall of the native does not always scare them, the lordly tread of the booted European is supposed invariably to be too much for their nerves, and this is doubtless so as a rule. But we know that there is no rule without an exception, and snakes are very exceptional animals. I was walking one evening with a friend near Panvel, at the foot of the Neat's tongue hill, on the other side of Bombay harbour. My friend had a great horror of snakes (which did not, by the way, prevent his being death upon them when he came across them) and was rather given at times to seeing them where they did not exist. If he should read these lines, I have no doubt he will indignantly emphatically deny the truth of the aspersion. As we were walking along the country road, my companion, who had no walking stick or other weapon with him, suddenly jumped back with a nasty "here's a snake." "Nonsense," said I, "you are always seeing snakes." This time, however, it was I who was wrong, as people not seldom are when they are beguiled by self-conceit to think themselves wiser than their neighbours, for in another moment a cobra, with his hood expanded put his head over the side of the road, preparatory apparently to crossing it. So much for "the lordly tread of the booted European." On seeing us, however, he seemed desirous to shun [illegible] acquaintance, and glided back into the grass. I luckily had a stick to which "spectacles" soon succumbed. He was the largest cobra I have ever killed, though I cannot give his dimensions, as we had nothing with us wherewith to measure him.

I once, when out shooting across the harbour, stepped over a live snake under the following circumstances. I had put up and missed a snipe, and had marked him down in some long grass not far off from where I was standing. I was walking back with my eyes fixed on the place, where I had seen the bird settle, to have another shot at him. Something on the ground caught the corner of my eye, as I was thus engaged, and I instinctively made a [illegible] over the object and then turned and looked round to see what it was. It was a snake which [illegible] moving. To make quite sure, I [illegible] with the muzzle of my gun, when he gave a convulsive start and disappeared so rapidly in the grass, which bordered the path, on which he had been lying, that, though I instantly [illegible] and fired my gun, I merely knocked off the end of his tail, so low down as not to paralyse him. I, however, caught sight of him again some yards off and had the satisfaction of blowing off his head with my second barrel. On dragging the snake out into the open, the natives with me declared that he was a most deadly reptile, and I have since seen his "counterfeit presentment" in Dr. Fayrer's Thanatophidia.

An old friend of mine came across a whip snake in his house when he had nothing in his hand wherewith to kill it. He did not wish to let the little piece of mischief escape, so, seeing no other way of securing it, he jumped upon and luckily crushed it. This is a method of killing snakes, which, though in this case successful, I would not recommend as one to be adopted as a general practice.

I have killed snakes in many ways, and have no hesitation in recommending a horse-whip as the best weapon for their destruction in a house, or anywhere where a gun cannot with safety be used; the slightest stroke of a whip across a snake's back, and you cover a longer line of ground with an elastic whip than with a stick, and are, therefore, less likely to miss your blow. In the open field or the jungle, I must confess my favourite weapon for the *coup de grace* is a gun loaded with small shot.

Apropos of Mr. Gilbert Cowie, a friend reminded of it by my mention of Mr. Cowie's name in my first batch of stories, has just communicated to me the following amusing story. I omitted to mention in my last that Mr. Cowie, after catching a snake in the manner already described, was often in the habit of taking out their poison fangs and keeping the reptiles in his house. A fresh arrival from England was once staying with Mr. Cowie, and was disagreeably surprised to find a large rock snake in his clothes' basket. He was assured, however, that the unwelcome intruder was perfectly harmless by nature, and was, moreover, quite tamed and domesticated. So far so good; but on coming down to breakfast with his host, the new arrival was disgusted to see a dozen tamed cobras gambolling about the room. Mr. Cowie assured his guest that the cobras had all had their venemous fangs extracted, and were [illegible] innocuous. This was all very well, but Mr. Cowie himself was astonished when a thirteenth cobra not belonging to the establishment and consequently all dangerous, crept into the room, probably attracted by his fellows, and joined in their games. The guest did not appreciate this curious introduction to playful Indian ways, and incontinently took his departure to another house.

The natives of this country are not, as a rule, satisfied with merely killing a snake; they almost invariably take care to crush his head into pulp. They have an idea that if this be not done, the snake can bite even after death, and I can fancy that, if a bare foot were pressed on to the poison fang of even a dead snake, mischief might ensue. This question I must, however, leave for the decision of more scientific men than myself.

The natives are generally accused of calling every snake poisonous, and thus belieing many innocent reptiles. My advice in this respect to my readers is to follow the example of the mild Hindoo, and never stop to enquire whether a snake be venomous or harmless, but if there is the least doubt in the matter, kill him first and investigate his character afterwards. There is such a strong resemblance between some venomous and harmless snakes, that an expert alone can distinguish between them.

I hope my reminiscences have not wearied any readers; but, if so, I may mention for their consolation that I have, for the present at least, nearly exhausted my information on the subject, and am not likely, for some time to come at all events, to tax their patience with any more snake stories.

MARTLET.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JUNE 21.

The monsoon still holds off, though for some days past the sky has been covered with dark, portentous clouds, which appear ready, at any minute, to burst in blessings over the parched city and its panting inhabitants; but alas, the winds *will* rise, and clouds go to the right about, and there is no monsoon. The weather in the meantime being sultry and disagreeable, bears a strong resemblance to your *charming* Bombay climate and makes one feel like a perambulating vapour bath. Much bequoted Jupiter Pluvius is treating us in a most capricious manner, a sort of be-would-and-be-wouldn't style that would do credit to 'sweet seventeen' and the feminine gender in general, but which, considering he belongs to the sterner (and wiser?) sex, is highly unbecoming, and not all that should be, expected from him as a grave, reverend seignior.

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[illegible]ELEGRAMS FOR [illegible]BAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 29.

[illegible]ered the Governor of Badak[illegible] [illegible],000 horses for service. A [illegible]han, calling in all Mahomedans [illegible] war, has been circulated [illegible] the [illegible]ovinces.

[illegible] ordered all Affghans in British [illegible], and return to Cabul [illegible] ransomed of their families [illegible] confiscation of their effects. [illegible] chans of the Guide Corps have [illegible] discharge.

[illegible] reported to have met with a [illegible] but, and all Turkoman tribes [illegible] the Russian occupation of [illegible]y. The merchants of Cab[illegible] [illegible] stoppage of trade with [illegible] [illegible] with the Brit[illegible]

[illegible] TELEGRA[illegible]

[illegible] Red Sea [illegible]

THE W[illegible] ON TH[illegible] DANUBE.

[illegible]NDON, June 29.

[illegible] Russia[illegible] occu[illegible] [illegible] Sistova and the [illegible] height [illegible] passa[illegible] of the Danube by the Russians [illegible]

[illegible] head-quarters have been removed [illegible]

[illegible] APPOINTMENTS.

[illegible] pointed Governor of [illegible] Mr. [illegible], Governor of West [illegible] W. C. F. Robinson, who has [illegible]vernor of the Straits Settle[illegible]

[illegible]AMENTARY.

[illegible] have agreed, against the Gov[illegible] [illegible] brought forward by Colonel [illegible] Committee on the claims of [illegible] arrears by 101 against 56

[illegible]H PARLIAMENT.

[illegible]ment was closed yesterday.

[illegible]MING MAILS.

ADEN, June 2[illegible]

[illegible] Co.'s s. s. Hindostan [illegible] [illegible] mails of 15th June, [illegible] [illegible] last night.

[illegible] MOVEMENTS.

[illegible] June 2[illegible]

[illegible] steamer Arcot, [illegible] Company's [illegible]sian Gulf and [illegible] the [illegible] to-d[illegible]

PORT SAID, June 2[illegible]

[illegible] steamer Chanda, outward, [illegible] left here to-day.

[illegible] MAILS.

LONDON, June 28.

[illegible] Mails of the 1st [illegible] via [illegible] arrived in London to-day.

LONDON, June 28.

[illegible] market closed with a harden[illegible]

[illegible] market has been steady [illegible] [illegible] 8-168

[illegible] has been firm.

[illegible] 1.8[illegible]

[illegible] 8[illegible]

[illegible] 8[illegible]

[illegible] 8[illegible]

[illegible] 9[illegible]

[illegible] 1872 [illegible]

[illegible] returns for the week ending [illegible]

[illegible] results :—

[illegible],000 ....Dec. £[illegible]

[illegible],000 ....Inc. £100,000

[illegible],000 ....Inc. [illegible]

[illegible] reserve to the liabilit[illegible]

[illegible] ON LONDON.

[illegible] 1s. 8 11-16 to [illegible] per Rupee.

[illegible] 9 5-16d. [illegible]

[illegible] 1s. 9 1-16d. [illegible]

[illegible] 1s. 9½d.

[illegible]RS.—June 29.

[illegible] Turkish line [illegible] right to [illegible] [illegible] and Tiflis.

[illegible] REPORTS.

[illegible]LE, June 29. [illegible] [illegible] arrived.

[illegible]LE, June 29. [illegible] [illegible] from Bombay, arriv[illegible]

[illegible]PORTS.—June 29.

[illegible] Time.)

[illegible] Weather [illegible] [illegible] Fall of rain [illegible]

[illegible] Fall of rain [illegible] Weather cloudy, wind [illegible] [illegible] after fine wind W. [illegible]

[illegible] the clear, wind S. [illegible] strong [illegible]

[illegible] the receipt [illegible] from what are [illegible] sources, which seems [illegible] is no intention of assuming [illegible] Turkey [illegible] present [illegible] apparently considers that [illegible] Insurtman State, and one [illegible] independen[illegible] [illegible] Porte. [illegible] Courts [illegible] [illegible] future [illegible] threaten

[illegible] HENSL[illegible], C.S., [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] [illegible] by Sir R. Temple's [illegible] be Judicial Commissioner [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] vacan[illegible] [illegible]ently.

[illegible] Webster [illegible] Mr. A. Mo[illegible] [illegible] to refer the Comm. Cam[illegible] will [illegible] Neilgherries, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] has been appo[illegible] [illegible] Mr. A[illegible] Rothe[illegible]ford and [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] France at Aden, during [illegible] Mr. A. A. Apcar [illegible] [illegible] for Simla [illegible] Calcutta.

[illegible] all the Volunteer Corps [illegible] Henri-Martini rifle in the [illegible] year.

[illegible] of the death of Lieutenan[illegible] [illegible] Quettah with the [illegible] are published by the Civil [illegible] The weather had been ex[illegible] the heat and hard work brought [illegible] temporary fit of in[illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] was [illegible] deprived the service of a pro[illegible] [illegible] of a genial com[illegible] The deceased had been [illegible] days before his death, [illegible] that he had recovered, al[illegible] him very weak and des[illegible] [illegible] seemingly no cause for [illegible] was made by his [illegible] work which they had [illegible] to his energy. The [illegible] Pashlpore, one march [illegible] May Lieutenant [illegible] well during the [illegible] it is believed, re[illegible] [illegible] symptoms, and in [illegible] the unfortunate [illegible] and shot himself [illegible]mediately. He was [illegible]

[illegible] the Government of [illegible] statements to the [illegible] of Peshawur had [illegible] was thereupon called [illegible] to show that the [illegible]

[illegible]vernor at the same time pointed out that there was a great want of artillery at Kurram. The Amir at once ordered a strong [illegible] there [illegible] from Siah Sang. Preparations are being [illegible] to locate the artillery in the Fort at Kurram, which is being repaired.

THE *Russian World*, a journal which professes to educate its readers on all matters political and social, as well as geographical, contains the following interesting and instructive, but unfortunately brief, account of Simla, and the Viceroy's motive for visiting it :—"The Court of the Viceroy has been removed to Simla, a town situated not very far from the Himalayas, somewhere in the North of Hindostan. The selection of so distant a point for a residence for the Viceroy, nearer to Kashgar than to Calcutta, is in itself a sign of the abnormal condition of the Anglo-Indian policy."

THE local hoards of food stocks, says the *Madras* [illegible], have been undergoing depletion for several months past, and there is too much reason to apprehend that they are now reduced to a minimum. What is feared by dispassionate officials on the spot, whose duty it is to roam about the country, and question all classes of the people, is that the drain has been so protracted, and has so increased month by month, that the reserve in the pits of the comparatively few well-to-do people in the famine districts must soon come to an end. This view is the expression of the alarm entertained by those who are watching affairs closely, and studying the melancholy literature of the subject. If our correspondent, who doubts the point, possesses a scrap of information tending to show that apprehension for the safety of the people in Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Mysore is uncalled for, he should out with it at once.

FROM a letter received from Hingoli, Deccan, we learn that the monsoon has already set in there, attended with copious showers of rain. Prices of grain, &c. are cheaper than they were last month.

WE are glad to be able to say that cholera has entirely disappeared from Koraghery. On the [illegible] during the visitation the [illegible] [illegible] cause during the [illegible] all the coolies ran away, and even very great [illegible] that all the coolies ran away, and even those who were suffering from the disease left the place, many of them only to die on the road. On another estate there were no less than 26 deaths.

HINDU honesty does not keep pace, in Calcutta at least, with Hindu thirst for knowledge. Dr. Coates, the Principal of the Medical College, was obliged to say in a public address to the students lately :—"Duty compels me to report acts of misconduct. No less than some [illegible] students have been excluded for two years [illegible] all examinations, for using unfair means [illegible] their L. M. S. and [illegible] B. qualifications. Again, those absent from [illegible] classes have irregularly obtained the lecture attendance [illegible], and forged themselves present, so as to insure getting their certificates. One gentleman presented the attendance book of the previous session to one of the professors with the ink of those alterations still undried. This led to the rejection of his certificates, and to the discharge of the record keeper. I trust we shall have no more of this [illegible]." This is a very mild re[illegible] of what a native paper calls "irregula[illegible]

IT is noticed in the *Madras* [illegible] *Gazette*, that the undermentioned persons, [illegible] in the Madras Civil Engineering College, having abetted the offence of fraudulently abstracting certain examination papers from the Government Lithographic Press, are declared ineligible to any public employment whatsoever :—Kalavakan [illegible], [illegible], Pennukonda Kanaya Naidu, and Dunakonda Venkatara[illegible]maya.

IT is quite refreshing, with the thermometer nearly at 100°, to read of Mr. Weir, Acting Registrar of the High Court, voluntarily undergoing an examination in Tamil according to the Honors Test, and that he is declared by the Committee to have attained the prescribed standard of qualification. Mr. Weir thus earns a reward of Rs. 2,000 for this feat, to say nothing of a diploma, which probably his bankers will not value so highly. He entered the Civil Service in 186[illegible].

THE *Lucknow Times*, a paper written in English and belonging, we believe, to the Oudh Taluqdars, does not pretend, says the Lahore paper, to much friendship for Europeans, but it seldom publishes a piece of malice against them like the following, taken from its issue of June 20, having reference to the Umballa Derby Sweep :—"[illegible] have had conversation with many natives who largely contributed to the above Sweep, and they [illegible] and all seem to harbour a suspicion regarding the integrity of the European [illegible] They unanimously declare that something [illegible] [illegible] enough to secure [illegible] prizes which the Sweeps [illegible] If the above can be made [illegible] by the law, we hope that the Honorary [illegible] of the Sweep will not fail to bring [illegible] into Court.

[illegible] police of Azimgurh have been most successful in a very heavy case of dacoitee. A boat coming down the Gogra was attacked on the night of the 17th instant, and cash to the amount of [illegible] was taken away and one of the goashis was badly wounded. Through the exertions of the [illegible], Rs. 1,[illegible] have been recovered in different [illegible], and three of the dacoits have been arrested. The dacoitee seems to have been planned by one [illegible] boatmen, who fortunately has been arrested

IT appears to be true that the Sherif of Mecca has placed the treasures of the holy shrines at the Sultan's disposal. The amount is estimated at two hundred millions of piastres.

WE see it announced, says the Neilgherry [illegible], that a Chaplain, the next on the roll for [illegible]acamund, has declined the appointment. Since [illegible] however, the Chaplain in [illegible] has [illegible] its accuracy. It was made [illegible] that the refusal was in consequence of [illegible] allowance of Rs. 100 formerly given [illegible] ministrations in the European Jail having [illegible]. The announcement was unfortunate, as it justifies those who assert that parson[illegible] in the Church of England is a thing more [illegible], annas, and pice, than of true religion. [illegible] Chaplains "must live," of course, and they [illegible] without pay; but two years in a [illegible] station with Rs. 500 a month—ser[illegible] as you like, from the minimum of two [illegible] to the moderate maximum of every Sunday [illegible] Sundays, and a daily shortened service; [illegible] the leaders of fashionable society [illegible] a petted member of it—all this [illegible] does not make a very [illegible] and a layman [illegible]. And if, twice a week, one had to read a few prayers to European prisoners, [illegible] in a beautifully clean and airy apartment, and get an extra pay for it, why even that [illegible] a very irksome task for a clergyman who is supposed to have the welfare of souls [illegible]

THE *Indian Daily News*:—Serjeant Miller's case acquires a peculiar importance from the circumstances out of which the prosecution of the prisoner arose. The man is shown to have been innocent, but what if he had been guilty, that is to say, what if he had actually written the letter with the writing of which he had been charged. In England and in this country even more perhaps than in England the press is indebted to experts of various kinds, either for notes on technical questions or facts which are meaningless [illegible] most uninitiated observers, and it has hitherto been an inviolable law of English journalism that the writer of a letter to a newspaper if he could [illegible] nobody else in the universe might safely [illegible] the editor into whose ears he was pouring his grievances or his abuse; and no good result could accrue either to the Army or the Civil Service [illegible] any infraction of this wholesome law. Indeed the [illegible] for some such understanding has been felt to be so strong, that even where informants, [illegible] in good faith, have given egregiously wrong information, editors have often felt bound to accept all the responsibility that has thus been thrown upon them, and to bear all the consequences. Readers who are familiar with the details of the few important libel cases which have taken place in India know to how great an extent the tacit understanding on this subject has strained the forbearance of Indian editors. There is no reason to suppose that there is any difference in the unwritten laws which regulate the profession of journalism in England. It is a matter of some importance, therefore, to find out by what particular means H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge came into possession of the letter purporting to be written by W. H. Miller, for which the real person of that name has recently been put on his trial. It is hardly too much to say that if the editor of the *Standard* gave up the manuscript, on the mere assurance of the military authorities that the statements contained in the letter were inaccurate, his conduct would be open to serious reprehension. The publication of such a letter implies either, in the first instance, such gross recklessness as would unfit a person for editorial duties or a certain amount of confidence in the writer which would require a further reference to him before he was betrayed. [illegible] is true that in this case the [illegible] [illegible] has been that the letter was [illegible] but it has come near enough [illegible] honest man to make other honest [illegible] editors like the [illegible] [illegible] twice be[illegible] [illegible] in charge of [illegible] [illegible]nd[illegible].

[illegible] Madras, writes [illegible] lamentable, because, [illegible] authorities, it is prevent[illegible]

[illegible] this. It is a mere [illegible] of [illegible] whether [illegible] [illegible] health, [illegible] cholera, [illegible] is at present [illegible] It is [illegible] to the suburbs and [illegible] to perceive that the [illegible] climate of this part of the [illegible] Coromandel Coast is [illegible] inimical to human [illegible] but rather the reverse. Guindy, Ennore, [illegible] Mount, Palaveram, Poonamallee, and [illegible] other places within a certain radius of Madras, [illegible] as healthy as any localities that can be indicated in Hindostan—Simla, the Neilgherries, and Bangalore not excepted; but Madras has for time immemorial almost been given over to Cloacina, and the result now is, that its mortality is something hideous and a discredit to British Government in India. Old Madrassees can tell, if they like, how sanitation has gone from bad to worse here. They can tell of the time when an active Town-Major used to drive out a few bullock car through the streets with a formidable whip in his fist, the terror of [illegible] sanitary Enmaswarry. Those were the days of *subordinately*, and *subordinate*. Those were certainly but a kind of influence over Madras sanitation. At any rate, the place was not so evil smelling or so unwholesome as it now is in the times when Government resided altogether in Madras, and when the *hookum* went forth for the instant punishment of offenders against sanitary laws. However, twenty years [illegible] accumulative filth have put [illegible] Town Major and his cart whip quite out of the question, and Madras is in these days to be made a clean city and a wholesome city fit for a Government and for people from a far country to dwell in, we must have a grant and a large grant [illegible] public money to effect that purpose. It will not do to go on, as we have been doing; spending a few thousand rupees annually in disguising insanitation; we must make a clean sweep of the monster and tackle him with money and law together.

THE *Spectator* :—Mr. Brassey, who, having just returned from a yachting tour round the world, had seen at Aden the gunboats built by Sir William Armstrong for the Chinese Government, urges [illegible] Admiralty [illegible] in a letter to [illegible] the great importance of [illegible] small gunboats [illegible] monster ironclads on which we have [illegible] so much. He points out that to keep these monsters safe from torpedo attacks, they ought to be surrounded by a flotilla of smaller vessels carrying heavy guns; and he shows that if this be the case it will be comparatively unimportant [illegible] the monster ironclads themselves [illegible] enormous guns for which they [illegible] designed. If unattended by [illegible] present boats, the captain would hardly [illegible] of guns one of his enormous guns [illegible] to [illegible] smoke it would cause, and [illegible] because [illegible] the whole neighbourhood, which would [illegible] furnish admirable cover [illegible] some [illegible], torpedo boats, while if attended by [illegible] attac[illegible] small [illegible], the advantage of [illegible] enormous guns would be of less consequence or [illegible] over, our smaller boats can go [illegible] Canal, and might have got [illegible] Cronstadt and St. Peter-burg [illegible] larger ships. Unquestionably [illegible] costliest ships are to be even [illegible] destruction than the mine [illegible] would be better to multiply [illegible] the former. The [illegible] basket, [illegible] more numerous [illegible] few [illegible] broken [illegible]

[illegible] has been [illegible] the counties in Great Britain [illegible] for each of Militia, Yeomanry, and [illegible] Britain the number of the [illegible] comparative state [illegible] for 1876 and combined [illegible] in all these services [illegible] The total [illegible] population around these forces was [illegible] number of men [illegible] in Militia 78,712; Y[illegible] 000, distributed as follows:—[illegible] [illegible] and Volunteers [illegible]. [illegible] total male population [illegible] of [illegible] next [illegible] enrolled in [illegible] of these [illegible] the Auxiliary Forces."

WE believe that the [illegible] (the *Army and Navy Gazette* says) [illegible] patterns of the new home helmets were submitted [illegible] to the Duke of Cambridge this week, and they were finally sanctioned by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. "The material [illegible] with a brass spike on the top, and a [illegible] plaque in front, consisting of a star surmounted [illegible] crown, with the [illegible] brass scale chin-strap, and a [illegible] chain above the peak, which gives the helmet a light and handsome appearance. There is a neck-piece behind, and the peak is of the Prussian shape. We do not know whether it is proposed to give the non-combatants brass knobs instead of spikes, as in India. The only objection we can see to the new head dress is that it will be very conspicuous, especially on a sunny day; but it will be an immense improvement on the shako, and add much to the effective appearance of troops on parade."

THE *Spectator* :—The *Court Circular* of Saturday last contains the following announcement :—"*Balmoral Castle, May 25.*—Yesterday being the anniversary of the Queen's birthday the Crathie [illegible] to the Castle in the morning, [illegible] selection of music in honour of the day :—' The [illegible] on the braes', 'London's bonnie woods and braes', [illegible] heather bells', 'Wha'll be King but Charlie?', 'The [illegible] hills of Scotland', 'Comin' through the rye', 'Jo[illegible] Cope', 'Ca' the yowes to the knowes', [illegible] The Blue [illegible] of Scotland', National Anthem." When shall we [illegible] in the *Court Circular* some such announcement as this ? "*Ros[illegible]*, May 25.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the Queen's Birthday, the choir of Killarney Convent came [illegible] and sang the following [illegible] in honour of the day :—[illegible] the Green Flag', 'Fare you well, Killarney', [illegible] harp that once through Tara's Halls', 'Who fears to speak of Ninety-Eight', 'The fair hills of holy Ireland', 'I am asleep, and don't waken me', [illegible] 'Let Ballyman[illegible]', 'O woman of three cows', [illegible] 'Let Erin remember the days of old', [illegible]." Never, we apprehend. But certainly the blame, if blame there be, does not rest with the Killarney choir, who would, no doubt, be only too delighted to have such an opportunity of expressing their loyalty,—and that, too, it may be [illegible], in finer poetry and a richer music, than their Saxon brethren, the Celts of Crathie, use and enjoy.

ONE of the Special Correspondents at Rustchuk says :—"Opposite Rustchuck, at a distance of about two miles across the Danube, the Roumanian village of Slobosia borders the steep bank of a creek or inlet, leading to an extensive swamp in its neighbourhood. Only the steeple of a Greek church marks its position, as it is all hidden in a grove of humble cottages and fruit-trees. The level there is very nearly the same as here—that is to say, about twenty yards on the average above the ordinary water-line. Between the two places, divided by a narrow island in the middle, flows, some 1,000 yards broad, the stately river, the main channel of which with its waters over a rocky stratum of hard limestone that supports the clay plateau of Rustchuk. Then follows another island, larger by far, covered with brushwood and pasture, which is separated from the Roumanian main land by the aforesaid creek and swamp. The whole valley, however, is at this time of the year entirely flooded, and only the topmost branches of the willow-trees wave above the water. Five hundred yards down the river to the left of Slobosia, and about two hundred yards from the bank, on the highest point of the ground, the Roumanians have constructed, since the Crimean War, a series of pretty strong intrenched lines, at which they are now actively working again. We see from here through the glass how the parapets rise daily higher and higher. This business is usually done at night, but they continue it also in the morning, evidently not heeding what the Turks may think of it. The latter, however, who, with a carelessness or want of pluck which nothing can excuse, neglected to cross over to the Roumanian side, when they could do so, in order to secure for their fortresses the necessary *tetes de pont*, now find out at the instigation of European counsellors that the Roumanians display a little too much impertinence in their preparations. They appear to be quite indignant of late, and have decided in council on disturbing the workmen and destroying the intrenchments by the fire of the heavy cannons from our bastions on the river side. The batteries called forth to act are five in number more or less distant from each other. They are not connected by curtains, but are isolated on the border of our plateau, the steep slopes of which are washed by the Danube. Some thirty guns, among them five 15 centimeter breech-loaders of cast steel, bronze pieces fashion[illegible] after the Krupp system, Paixhans's long [illegible] muzzle-loaders of various calibre, and even mortars, [illegible] open [illegible] to-morrow, [illegible] the Roumanians are [illegible] [illegible] Turks are [illegible] [illegible]sals. The cannonade cannot but lead to the destruction of Slobosia, and subsequently, of course, of Giurgevo, which is entirely dominated and [illegible] by one of our outworks. As to the enemy's intrenchments, however, [illegible] results to be obtained at such [illegible] distance, because the damage done in the daytime can easily be repaired at night, when all precision in firing is out of the question. [illegible]

[illegible]ther[illegible] it is waste [illegible] over, as we are not [illegible] have their heavy [illegible] yet if the Roumanians [illegible] to answer [illegible] position, they will not [illegible] must strike [illegible] challenge; and then every [illegible] city and sweep through [illegible] innocent persons [illegible] built houses at once, [illegible] exposed to bo[illegible] and children, are of [illegible]

NOTHING, says [illegible], demonstrates [illegible] more clearly demonstrates the [illegible] than the [illegible] of speculators [illegible] telegrams [illegible] which they attach to [illegible] *[illegible]*, [illegible] newspaper correspondent [illegible] Paris, Vienna [illegible] only to telegraph from [illegible] Constantinople some [illegible] negotiations, with [illegible] able to state [illegible] in a position to be [illegible] down, one or two [illegible] are driven up or [illegible] trash. As yet, it [illegible] cent., by this precious [illegible] utterances from the [illegible] admitted, the Russian [illegible] and honest. In the [illegible] have been fair commanders have [illegible] the Russian [illegible] that, so soon as [illegible] war correspondents [illegible] they may write [illegible] event has taken place, they like about [illegible] telegraph whatever [illegible] pledge themselves to write [illegible] that they must [illegible] respecting what they [illegible] and telegraph nothing [illegible] ment of troops, will [illegible] either, from the move[illegible] proviso is a reasonable [illegible] place. This latter [illegible] Asia, the Russians [illegible] military precaution. In [illegible] grams from correspondents [illegible] to forward any sin[illegible] legitimate positions [illegible] This, too, [illegible] [illegible] are engaged in [illegible] Turks, on the other [illegible] Europe by means of [illegible] endeavour to boot[illegible] [illegible] the *Times*, the [illegible] newspaper telegrams. In [illegible] have correspondents [illegible] *News*, and the *Daily* [illegible] the letters of the [illegible] The telegrams [illegible] Every endeavour [illegible] alone are allowed to [illegible] suppress the communications [illegible] made to steal or to [illegible] correspondent of [illegible] of the two former. [illegible] endowed either with [illegible] *Daily Telegraph* is en[illegible] strong Turkish proclivities [illegible] gratuity, or with [illegible] is that this newspaper [illegible] and the consequence [illegible] communications from [illegible] published a series of [illegible] less description, and [illegible] exceedingly worth[illegible] the Turkish official [illegible] on the same lines as [illegible] all telegrams have [illegible] It is a statistic [illegible] a renegade French[illegible] [illegible] was ex[illegible] ecuted [illegible] last and who has become [illegible] [illegible] week, five separate [illegible] [illegible] which had not distinguished [illegible] by its pro-Turkish sympathies, were [illegible] by this [illegible] not because they contained anything [illegible] or anything necessary to [illegible] military reasons, but because they [illegible] the real [illegible] instead of the official statements [illegible] that had occurred in the Turkish capital. In a town near the Danube, a correspondent of the same journal was [illegible] forced to leave at once, [illegible] he was considered as liable to suspicion [illegible] notoriously in communication with a paper not prepared to sacrifice veracity to [illegible]. There [illegible] amount of practical [illegible] the followers of [illegible] Prophet know [illegible] nations. [illegible] That the E[illegible] [illegible] is great of news, and that, to [illegible] the monopoly of [illegible] to any newspaper that w[illegible] [illegible] them to [illegible] Europe is a sort of [illegible] bribery which perhaps not quite ineffectual [illegible] for the [illegible] Turks and for [illegible] [illegible] accept these [illegible] humiliating [illegible] which is mere [illegible] the echo of [illegible] friendly and which is not allowed to be [illegible] independent testimony [illegible] the Turks should follow the example of [illegible] Russians in Asia, and decline to forward [illegible] telegrams, or they should forward all those [illegible] [illegible] properly accredited correspondents. To [illegible] and choose those to whom [illegible] and to suppress all others [illegible] the confidence being destroyed in communications which have received the signature of Turkish officials, and relies also being placed upon the letters and telegrams of correspondents who manage to evade this censorship.

The following distribution of the Turkish Army along the Danube and Balkan represents their position and forces at the [illegible] of May:—Widdin, 7[illegible] battalions, [illegible] Infantry, [illegible] Cavalry, 100 guns; Rasgrad, [illegible] Infantry, N[illegible] poli, 8 battalions, 4,500 Infantry, [illegible] Cavalry, [illegible] guns; Sistova, [illegible] battalions [illegible] Cavalry, [illegible] guns; Rustchuk, [illegible] battalions [illegible] men, 1,[illegible] Cavalry, 70 guns; Tirnova, 2[illegible] men, Silistria, 24 battalions, 17,[illegible] Infantry, [illegible] Cavalry, [illegible] guns; Matchin, 2 battalions, [illegible] Infantry, 1[illegible] Cavalry, 2 guns; Varna, [illegible], 13,600 Infantry, 400 Cavalry, 30 [illegible]; Tundja, 4 battalions, [illegible] 1,400 Infantry; Sofia, [illegible] battalions, [illegible] Infantry, [illegible] Bazargrad, 4 battalions, 3,[illegible] Infantry; [illegible] 3 battalions, 2,[illegible] Infantry; [illegible] battalions, 1,600 Infantry.

BOMBAY.

THE following is the Programme of Music to be played by the Band 2[illegible] R[illegible] [illegible] at [illegible]

[illegible] .... [illegible] Auber.

[illegible] .... E. Waldteufel

[illegible] .... [illegible]

Reminiscences of Verdi ....

[illegible] .... Faust.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, [illegible] Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, [illegible] and Marseilles per [illegible] will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.

[illegible] being the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, the Prince Apostles of the Church, and therefore a day on which servile work is forbidden, we have been obliged to anticipate our usual publishing day.—*B. C. Examiner.*

WE [illegible] that two pattimars and [illegible] bugla from the [illegible] Coast, whose destination was Bombay, were compelled to put in at the port of Goa on the 12th instant, after throwing overboard a part of the cargo, which consisted of dry cocoanuts, black pepper, &c.

PICE AND PIES.—It has been the practice hitherto, in official correspondence, to write the word both as "pice" and "pies," but in future the latter [illegible] will be adopted, as defined in section 8, [illegible] of the Indian Coinage Act.

THE VOLUNTEER MEETING.—We are informed that at the meeting in the Town Hall this afternoon in support of the Volunteer movement, facilities will be given to those who wish to enrol themselves. Papers will be placed on a side table for the signatures of all who desire to join the corps which is about to be formed.

POSTAL NOTICE.—As on and after the 1st July, the B. B. and C. I. Railway mail train will leave Bombay at 5.15 a.m., local time, the following alteration in the hour of closing of mails will take place from that date :—Mails for all Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch will be closed at the General Post Office—ordinary letters and papers at 4 a.m., registered letters and parcels at 4 p.m. of previous day, and at the Branch Post Offices at 5.30 p.m. of previous day.

SEIZURE OF JEWELS.—On the arrival of the mail steamer Nizam in Bombay harbour on Wednesday night last, a native deck passenger named D[illegible] Jeitha, when leaving the vessel, was searched by Mr. Blackburn, a Customs Preventive officer, who found secreted on his person gold bangles set with diamonds, loose diamonds and pearls, diamond rings, and other jewels, of the estimated value of about half a lakh of rupees. The jewels are now in the custody of the Customs' authorities, and will probably be confiscated.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.—The *Whitehall Review* compliments Sir Richard Temple on the selection he has made of members of his staff. Says the *Review* :—"Sir Richard Temple, the newly appointed Governor of Bombay, has made an excellent selection in nominating Mr. [illegible] Edward Buckland, of the Bengal Civil Service, as his private secretary, for his ability is well known throughout India. Mr. Buckland was on Sir Richard's staff during the time he held the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. The military secretaryship is filled by Captain Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars, an officer with long Indian experience, and whose family supplied India in the old days with some of its ablest civil servants. Captain Rivett-Carnac joined the army in 1858, and has been on the Indian establishment ever since, after having done duty in England."

MISS TEMPLE'S RECEPTION.—Wednesday evening was just the kind of evening on which to enjoy the drive out to Gunnesh Khind. After a day of high winds and dark gloomy clouds, which seemed to threaten us with a hurricane, the wind lulled considerably, and the rainy prognostics passed away; but the sun did not come out to trouble the drivers out to Gunnesh Khind. Most of the visitors went early and thoroughly enjoyed the pleasant drive and the meeting of friends at Gunnesh Khind. Miss Temple makes herself perfectly at home, and endeavours to gain a personal acquaintance with those who are to be for a period of years under the regime of Sir Richard Temple. Government House seemed more like the place it was when Lady Frere did its honours than it has ever been in the interval. First impressions are often the most lasting; and almost every one feels that the first impressions made by His Excellency the Governor and Miss Temple give promise of a happier relation between Government House and the community that has existed for some time past. Our experience in Bombay leads us to advocate the theory that those Governors are most who have had a long Indian experience, and can sympathize better with all classes of the community than those who have had no previous residence in India.—*Deccan Herald.*

REDUCTION OF RATES ON THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY LINES.

WE understand that in order to develop the Railway traffic between Bombay and Madras a considerable reduction of through rates for certain staples (piecegoods [illegible]) [illegible] hoped that this [illegible] rates [illegible] interesting [illegible] merchants [illegible] The Bombay [illegible] would tend to develop the [illegible] consider[illegible] traffic of the G. I. P. Railway [illegible] fixed rates. [illegible] Chamber of Commerce are of opinion [illegible] the rates able traffic would result from [illegible] G. I. P. [illegible] the goods above [illegible] [illegible] Railway [illegible] Bombay of [illegible] a through rate between Madras and [illegible] have now been Rs. 3-7-10 per maund. These rates have now been reduced by one half.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	COLABA.	FORT.	BYCULLA.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Friday, June 29, up to 6 a.m....	0 2	0 4	0 5
Previously registered..........	35 19	27 24	28 76
Total up to date ...	35 21	27 28	28 81
Fall up to 29th June 1876	12 55	11 53	12 87

RAINFALL IN THE DECCAN.

THE following is a statement of the rainfall as yet reported during the current season, according to the Collectors' weekly written reports. Telegraphic returns of more recent rains have been received, but cannot yet be properly collated. The monsoon set in on the 19th June above the ghauts :—

	In.	Cents.
Khandeish *	....	....
Nassick, up to 23rd June, 1877..........	5	27
Ahmednuggur, up to 19th June	4	7
Poona, up to 23rd June	7	28
Sholapore, up to 16th June †	6	98
Sattara, up to 18th June	5	86
Kaladghee, up to 16th June ‡	4	41
Belgaum, up to 13th June..................	4	23
Dharwar, up to 16th June..................	6	84

* Complete returns from Khandeish for the current season are not received.

† The figures for Sholapore and Kaladghee are the same as for last week, later written reports not being available.

‡ This is chiefly eastern rain.

THE LOSS OF THE MEIKONG.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LOCH, Resident at Aden, furnishes the following particulars of the loss of this vessel :—

The French mail steamer Meikong, Captain Touche, was bound from China to Marseilles, but was wrecked on the coast of Africa, about five miles to the east of Guardafui, on the 16th inst. The steamer ran on shore about 12.30 o'clock midnight, and soon became a total wreck. Two of the crew were drowned, and Monsieur Henri, commissaire, and Mr. Arratoon of Madras, one of the passengers, died from sunstroke. All the other passengers, viz. :—9 ladies, 24 gentlemen and 3 children [illegible] class, [illegible] women and 11 men 2nd class, and 3 women and 14 men 3rd class, as well as the officers and crew [illegible] were brought to Aden by the steamship Glen[illegible], Captain W. [illegible], where they are now housed, and are being taken care of until Mr. A. Rastelli, the French consul, can arrange to have them sent home.

OPENING OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN MILL.

THE new Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Mill at Chinchpoogly was formally set going on Thursday by the Hon. Mr. Rogers. A large number of people were in attendance, including several ladies. Among those present in addition to Mr. Rogers were :—Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., Mr. S. L. Anderson, Mr. R. H. Cheetham, Dr. Blaney, Captain Brebner, Messrs. John Macfarlane, T. J. Lindsley, D. S. Kemp, Thomas Lidbetter, J. L. Madden, William Newell, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Dustoor Jamasjee Muncherjee, Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, Nurrotumdas Madhowdas, Khunderow Chimnurow Bidarkur, Tapidas Vurjdas, Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia, Hummuntram Petit, Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Kaijee Romorjee Morris, Venayeck R. Luxumonjee, and Cowasjee Rustomjee Mody.

The visitors were first assembled in an upper room of the mill, where Mr. Pendlebury introduced the Hon. Mr. Rogers. Mr. Pendlebury said he thought the promoters of this mill had made the first attempt that had been made in India to combine Manchester capital and practical experience with the capital of India, cheap labour, and the advantages of having cotton on the spot, and he felt sure that the result would be a splendid success. (Hear, hear.) All who were present would be able to see the mill for themselves, and he was sure they would unanimously agree with the local committee that both the building and the machinery were second to none in India. There were at present in full working order 10,000 spindles; 6,000 more spindles were ready, and would be working in about a week; and a further lot of 12,000 spindles were in course of erection, and would be ready in about three months; so that at the end of that time the committee expected to have at work about 28,000 spindles. The building would hold 5,000 or 7,000 spindles more than he had mentioned, but it was not intended to obtain the full complement until the 28,000 he had spoken of had been got into full working order. The committee had been desirous that the Hon. Mr. Rogers should perform the opening ceremony, knowing the interest that he had taken in the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the country, and they felt the obligation all the more because the hon. gentleman had acceded to their request at considerable personal inconvenience. They regretted that the country was so soon to be deprived of Mr. Rogers' valuable services, but they trusted that his long and honoured career of usefulness would afford him ample food for reflection during the years of repose to which he might now look forward, and to which he was so fully entitled. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said—Mr. Pendlebury, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I may commence the few remarks that I have to make on this occasion by thanking the local committee for the opportunity they have given me of [illegible] [illegible] years, and look forward with the most profound regret to the termination of my career of over [illegible] years. When I first came to India to suppose that Bombay could ever rival Manchester in the manufacture of cotton goods would have been regarded as amongst the wildest dreams of any of the [illegible]. Now, not only has such rivalry become a fact, [illegible] [illegible], and we find that capital which [illegible] been employed in England itself in the manufacture of cotton goods is being brought out to this country. I think all here will agree with me that the process which for many years has been going on was scarcely natural. That a country in which was produced a valuable article of manufacture should send its raw produce to a very distant country where the machinery for the manufacture was to be found, was hardly the natural process; and now it has been reversed, and the natural process has for some years been commenced, viz. :—that the machinery should come to the cotton instead of the cotton going to the machinery. The people of Bombay have not been slow to find out that this adoption of the natural process is a profitable process; they have found that by bringing machinery here, where the raw produce already is, they have been able to make large profits. The people in England have now found out that such is the case, and the history of this mill shows that they have acted on that knowledge in a practical way. The capital hitherto employed in England is seeking employment in this country in the manufacture of the very staple which has hitherto been sent in its raw state from this country to England. Mr. Pendlebury has told us of the excellent manner in which this undertaking has been carried out, [illegible] this mill is one of the cheapest that has yet been [illegible] in the country (hear, hear), and I [illegible] when we go round and see the machinery [illegible] we shall be pleased with the manufacture that is already going on. I propose now that we should proceed at once to the opening ceremony.

The assembly then adjourned to the engine-house, where the engines were set going, and where a bottle of champagne was smashed on a [illegible] crank shaft by Mrs. Dunkerly, the wife of the mill manager, as they were christened "England and India."

A tour of inspection through the mill was made, and in the room above, where success to the undertaking was drunk in liberal draughts of champagne, and [illegible] the Hon. Mr. Rogers made another [illegible] speech. He said—Having performed the opening ceremony and christened the engines "England and India," I have now the pleasure to announce that the mill is opened, and I beg to wish it every prosperity.

The proceedings then closed with [illegible] hearty cheers.

LADIES GOLF.

LAST Saturday, the 23rd inst., must be marked as a red-letter day in the annals of the Bangalore Gymkhana, for according to arrangement that evening saw the opening of golf playing for ladies. Notwithstanding that the weather did prove a little unfavorable, there was a large gathering of the fair sex, and although at the beginning they appeared to be a little shy of the big sticks and the formidable tramp around, yet before twilight had set in when players had to be given up, we noticed more [illegible] the example were engaged. The first [illegible] of Mr. J. D. Gordon and Miss Wallace vs. Col. Bruce, R. H. A., and Mrs. Anderson; and Colonel Sankey with Mrs. McCleverty vs. Col. Wallace and Miss Pearse; they were soon followed by six other parties made up of four each, one lady and one gentleman aside. Play was maintained with vigour till the ball could not be followed distinctly, and many, we doubt not, gave up playing for that evening reluctantly. The Cubbon Park golf ground is very nicely arranged, comprising seven holes, and is about one-third of a mile around, so that a couple of these games forms a pleasant amount of exercise.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A VERY painful item of news has reached us, and it will be so particularly to Archbishop Steins and the Fathers on the Calcutta Mission. The *Journal du Loiret* writes :—There has been a frightful accident at the station of Les Aubrais, the first station between Orleans and Blois. The up-train to Paris was at the station, just at 2.30 a.m. Pere Goffinet, of the Society of Jesus, a missionary at Calcutta, just arrived from India and then on his way to Paris where his niece lives, had got down when the train stopped. In going back to take his seat, he went by the shortest cut. An engine was coming along without his seeing it. He was struck right on the breast, thrown down on the rails, and the engine passed over his left leg, the right foot and the right fore-arm. Unfortunately Les Aubrais is a good distance from Orleans and nothing could be done for him there. So the Father was placed on a litter and carried to the hospital at Orleans, which he reached at 4 o'clock, losing a quantity of blood and suffering horribly. All the time, however, the good Father persisted in thanking the bearers and in taking the entire blame on himself. Dr. Brechemier, the head Surgeon, was immediately on the spot. But too much hemorrhage had already taken place to think of an operation then; at 9 o'clock the left thigh and the right fore-arm were amputated. When the Surgeon remarked that he could not operate as quickly as he would have wished, the Missionary replied "I am destined to suffer and resigned to bear all that the good God sends me." In fact, Father Goffinet bore the double amputation heroically, thanking all for every [illegible] done him and not once complaining. Though the [illegible] was [illegible] damaged, [illegible] amputation was not deemed [illegible] necessary. The Father's state is most serious, but still there is hope of saving his life. Father Goffinet is fifty-[illegible] years old. He had just returned from India, where he had been for twelve years. His intention was to stay a short while in [illegible] for the recovery of his health, which was [illegible] [illegible] were in the Abyssinian Expedition [illegible] Magdala, the name of Father [illegible] was the Catholic Chaplain [illegible] [illegible]rd, and went through the whole [illegible] [illegible]cy.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT No. XXXII. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 28th June 1877.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	During the week ending 23rd June.	Percentage of labourers to Population of District.	Grants, including large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 3152, of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Ordinary Prices.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the past week.	During the present week.	Average Rain-fall, i. e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.	Average Rain-fall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors' weekly reports.
Khandesh	10,162	5,800	10,28,642	6,46,944	3,080	1,398	·18	Rs. 2,46,793	Rs. 1,88,178	Jowari ..36 Bajri ..54	[illegible]	[illegible]	21·94	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nasik	[illegible]	3,000	7,22,232	2,50,000	5,100	2,069	·72	5,11,50[illegible]	2,78,145	Jowari ..47 Bajri ..64	[illegible]	[illegible]	35·20	27·35	·27
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,576	32,638	20,[illegible]	3·89	15,63,195	5,38,045	Jowari ..76 Bajri ..60	[illegible]	[illegible]	24·3	10·65	4·7
Poona	5,099	2,800	9,07,235	8,18,601	41,250	[illegible]	4·33	12,12,961	8,88,976	Jowari ..61 Bajri ..[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30·6	20·76	9·83
Sholapore	4,496	4,461	7,18,034	7,18,034	55,394	[illegible]	6·76	20,65,372	14,27,961	Jowari ..[illegible] Bajri ..[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25·21	8·11	6·93
Sattara	4,988	2,082	10,84,092	4,61,000	50,340	[illegible]	4·23	7,86,710	5,78,484	Jowari ..29 Bajri ..36	[illegible]	[illegible]	54·60	20·13	5·93
Kaladgi	5,085	5,885	8,18,037	8,15,037	73,774	3,614	9·02	14,56,642	9,34,162	Jowari ..66 Bajri ..[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22·43	6·13	4·11
Belgaum	4,591	2,693	9,38,750	5,01,000	28,540	2,349	2·83	8,48,227	6,12,119	Jowari ..[illegible] Bajri ..54	[illegible]	[illegible]	30·48	21·34	4·29
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	62,815	5,743	5·43	12,84,038	7,64,431	Jowari ..4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26·39	13·18	6·84
Total	54,335	34,181	79,63,97[illegible]	80,19,992	3,56,078	[illegible]	4·05	1,10,72,798	69,00,18[illegible]						

† All the labourers upon the Dhond-Manmad railway have been included among Ahmednagar.

‡ Corrected figures given.

§ For details see Table appended.

Collectors' Reports by Telegram, dated 21st to 28th June 1877.

[illegible] Rain in all Talukas [illegible] inches; more wanted [illegible] [illegible] progressing fairly.

About 2 inches of rain [illegible] where only 40 cents [illegible] Talukas, except Yeola [illegible]

An average of over [illegible] [illegible] Sowing of early [illegible] [illegible] enough. Emigr[illegible]

During the week [illegible] 75 cents of rain at Poo[illegible] in Bhimthari, 6 inches [illegible] Indapur, 2 inches 13 [illegible] 1 inch 19 cents in An[illegible] Sowing is in progress [illegible] cholera in the District [illegible]

Rain plentiful at Sh[illegible] ing everywhere. [illegible]

The rainfall has been [illegible] and the early crops [illegible] general. Grain supp[illegible]

1 inch 58 cents of rain [illegible] 15 cents in Kaladgi, [illegible] in progress in 6 Tal[illegible] Gokak, Bagalkot, Hungund and [illegible]

Heavy rain in [illegible] Kharif sowing progress[illegible]

Rainfall general at [illegible] Sowing of early crops [illegible] grants leaving the D[illegible]

The works in progress [illegible] such as digging and r[illegible]

Rain has fallen during this week, and [illegible] entered in Ratnagiri and Kanara [illegible] [illegible] it has been heavy in many Talukas of every District except Kaladgi. [illegible] every Collectorate [illegible] the young crops in [illegible] looking well.

2. The price of grain has slightly risen in Sattara, Kaladgi, and Dharwar, [illegible] Jowari now averages 18½ lbs. [illegible] nine [illegible] [illegible] week, and [illegible] the same cause as that of [illegible] resumption of agricultural operations in all Talukas where the rainfall has been general.

4. A table is appended contrasting the rainfall of each Taluka of the [illegible] area during the current season.

5. The Sanitary Commissioner has again visited the Sholapur Collectorate, and reports favourably on the condition of the [illegible] labourers, whether upon Public Works or Civil Agency rates of wages.

6. With a view to counteracting any tendency on the part of the people to cling to Relief Works instead of following their ordinary occupation of agriculture, Government have recently issued orders that, as soon as the monsoon shall have been favourably established in any locality, the local officers shall make a careful inspection of all the relief gangs, and discharges as many agricultural labourers and holders and sub-holders of land as may be possible, informing them that the revival of their credit due to the favourable nature of the season renders it unnecessary for Government to support them any longer, and that it is essential to the agricultural interests of the country that they should resume their field operations. In carrying these orders into [illegible] effect, the local officers have been instructed to continue to dismiss with the greater caution and a very careful consideration of the agricultural prospects of the season and the condition of the people.

7. The following table gives the expenditure by Government during the week ending 9th June, upon charity for the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and the payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works this latter allowance, which has been paid since December, is debited to the works upon which the parents are employed, it being regarded as an increment to their wages to enable them to support their young children. Comparing the results shown in the table below with those shown in the last Summary, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 44,710 to 52,505, while the number of children under 7 years of age has increased from 1,20,731 to 1,20,867. The number of children varies with the number of labourers, and during the week ending 9th of June (the latest for which complete returns are available) the number of labourers was the greatest yet reached. The number of people charitably relieved was 13·12 per cent. of the number of labourers upon Relief Works :—

Districts.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant. Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116, of 20th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works. Average number of children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	0	6	786	677	63	1,620
Nasik	41	31	346	3,915	522	13,907
Ahmednagar	135	1,905	17,777	14,514	2,160	16,767
Poona	3,581	4,647	41,309	18,383	2,345	37,978
Sholapur	3,061	2,835	45,781	21,136	2,259	26,931
Sattara	1,907	2,173	15,781	16,083	2,091	28,370
Kaladgi	4,133	3,762	20,287	22,986	2,563	17,894
Belgaum	3,183	4,768	34,170	6,847	1,055	10,434
Dharwar	1,088	3,762	26,913	13,755	1,701	14,869
Karwar	[illegible]	821	4,520	368	44	1,516
Ratnagiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	*337	924	*38	*215
Total...	[illegible],505	27,586	2,08,941	1,20,867	14,861	1,61,810

* Collectors return not received.

9. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as usual. It will be seen that, during the week ending 16th June, the number of people upon Civil works in the nine affected Districts was 39,229, the number upon works under Public Works Department Agency being 321,265. The proportion of the people upon the former continues, therefore, about 10 per cent. of the total. It is to be noted that the figures given in these tables are taken from the Progress Returns of the works, and are brought up to the week ending 16th June, while the figures in the table prefixed to this Summary are taken from the Collectors' telegrams, and refer to the week ending 23rd June.

10. Maps are not sent with this Summary, as they would merely repeat the information already given.

11. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States. The Political Agent Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country reports by telegram that monsoon rain has fallen abundantly in the districts [illegible] as will be seen from the table the [illegible] has fallen from 41,095 to 25,710, [illegible] the movements of food-grains, [illegible]

351 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 23rd June and during the fortnight ending 23rd June [illegible],163 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 23rd June to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 23rd June was 349,988 tons :—

Food-grains sent to	In Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1876.	In Jan. 1877.	In Feb. 1877.	In March 1877.	In April 1877.	In May 1877.	In June (up to 23rd.)	TOTAL.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta Ports....	44,215	15,459	16,075	16,798	21,299	28,657	2,998	14[illegible]
South-Eastern line, from Poona, to Sholapur.	67,195	15,471	12,477	18,760	17,866	12,804	16,472	14[illegible]
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bushawal	12,829	1,615	2,622	3,234	2,346	1,221	1,694	25,561
Total ...	124,239	30,545	31,174	38,792	36,601	42,672	21,165	319,988

12. On the whole, the improvement noticed in the last Summary is fully maintained; the monsoon rainfall has been very favourable so far as it has yet extended over the famine area. Favourable reports have been received of the condition of the young crops where they have been sown, and sowing is now in progress in every Collectorate.

The food supplies continue fairly sufficient, but prices have slightly risen in Satara, Kaladgi and Dharwar. It is expected that prices will fall when grass springs more abundantly, and when the sowing of the crops has been completed.

The amount of grain carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the Deccan Districts continues large. Considerable consignments are also passing over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the Madras Districts. There has been a slight importation on the Coast.

The condition of the cattle continues to improve, and they are gradually returning to the villages as grazing springs up.

There is a net decrease of 34,996 in the number of labourers on Relief Works, making a total net decrease of 70,815 during the last fortnight. There has been a considerable increase on charitable relief, but the percentage of persons so relieved to labourers upon Relief Works is only 13·12, and the expenditure on this account to latest known date has been only Rs.208,941, or about three per cent. of the total famine outlay.

The general condition of the people has very decidedly improved. Cause for anxiety is passing away, and will shortly cease if the monsoon extends to the districts it has not yet fully reached, and continues to be as favourable as it promises.

Cholera is not on the increase.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

THE MILITIA OF JESUS CHRIST.

(*Daily News own Correspondent.*)

ROME, MAY 30.

THE Ultramontane "ring," encouraged by the success of its agitation to bring the "Roman Question" into the foreground, redoubles its efforts in the same direction, and having achieved the downfall of M. Jules Simon, follows up its advantage by organizing a Catholic crusade for the recovery of what it calls the "rights," or the "real independence," of the Holy See. In Italy and in France there is in circulation a "Programme of the Militia of Jesus Christ," copies of which in French and Italian are now in my hands, and the appeal it contains to the Catholic youths of these countries to enrol in the army of the Church Militant has been answered in numbers and with an alacrity which causes serious concern to the Italian Government. I subjoin a translation:—

MILITIA OF JESUS CHRIST.

CATHOLIC CRUSADE.

Hallowed be Thy Name: Thy kingdom come.

1. THE AIM.—The Militia of Jesus Christ, or Catholic Crusade, is a pious association, which has for its object—first, to re-establish the social reign of Jesus Christ our Lord in the world; second, to defend the rights of the Church and its august Head; third, to array against the powerful organization of the secret societies leagued against the Lord and his Church, an innumerable army of devoted Catholics, ready to fight in open day, by all the means in its power, those who work in secret and in darkness.

2. THE MEANS.—"The Cross remaining our sole defence," said Pio Nono in his discourse of the 20th September, 1874 and arms not being possible at this moment for the vindication of the rights of the Holy See, the soldiers of the Catholic Crusade, rearing the standard of the Christian, will fight with energy, by prayer, by word, and by writing, to restore to our Lord Jesus Christ the place which is his due in the world. They will propagate the collection of Peter's pence; they will labour to revive the spirit of faith in society, opposing to human prerogative the public practice of the ancient Christian usages which have fallen into disquetude. Finally, the constant aim of their efforts will be to unravel the plots of the secret sects.

3. ITS DUTIES.—It is obligatory on all members of the Crusade—first, to pledge themselves formally to renounce every work or association condemned by the Church or contrary to its spirit; second, to give the example of a religious observance of the laws of the Church by a perfect submission and a filial docility to the instructions of the Holy See; third, to recite the Rosary entire every week; fourth, to approach the Sacraments as frequently as possible—at least on the four great feasts of the year; fifth, to refuse all contribution or support to bad publications and to encourage the good ones according to their means; sixth (finally), to wear the Cross of the service openly (or at least under their clothes, if for any reason it [illegible] wear it otherwise). Grave breach of duty [illegible] provoke an admonition, and after a [illegible] Militia [illegible] by expulsion from the [illegible]

Particular duties [illegible] Category of prayer; Those [illegible] First [illegible] tribute to the propagation of the [illegible] prayer will have to recite at least once a day [illegible] or the little office of the Holy Virgin. Second Category of Words and Writings. Those who enrol under this category must *ipso facto* subscribe to the Catholic Press, to the diffusion of good books, to all the Catholic works, and especially to those which have for their object Christian instruction and education. Third. Category of Offerings: Those whose wish to contribute by their gifts must pledge themselves to give at least one franc a month [illegible] Peter's pence, and to work for the propagation of the [illegible]

4. ORGANIZATION.—All the faithful of either sex must take part in it. The crusaders are divided into companies of ten, male or female, under a promoter or promotress. A company of five tens (*un chapelet*) form a presidency under a president (male or female). Three presidencies (a rosary) form a priory with a prior or prioress. The chief hierarchy, composed only of men, shall have a general grand master, grand commanders, and commanders. In every locality where there will be at least a prior, an ecclesiastic will be named the spiritual director. Every dignitary shall act in concert with his council, composed of those who in the hierarchy are immediately subordinated to him.

5. HISTORICAL.—The Militia of Jesus Christ, founded by St. Dominic in 1209, to combat schism and heresy, to defend the Church and society when menaced, was a religious and military order which has rendered great services to Christianity at large. Pursuing its mission almost without interruption down to our own day, adapting itself to the exigencies of the day, the militia remained in the background every time that the causes which provoked it disappeared, and resumed its importance when the need for it was felt. It is for this reason that in 1870, with the benediction of our Holy Father the Sovereign Pontiff Pio Nono, a new impulse was given to this work when the triumphant revolution had unmasked its sinister designs.

6. INDULGENCES, &c.—The Militia of Jesus Christ enjoys numerous indulgences accorded by the supreme Pontiffs at different epochs. Besides these indulgences, the crusaders, by the sole fact of their admission, may enjoy the indulgences of Saint Rosary and of the Name of Jesus; while the persons forming part of these two confraternities have no new obligations to fulfil to become "crusaders," unless it be to sign their adhesion and wear the cross, &c.

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MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,
ARCHITECTURAL, ARTISTIC, AND SANITARY.
For Architects [illegible] Engineers, Contractors, Builders, [illegible] Ironmongers, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; [illegible] and Warehouse Fittings; Arcades; Winter Gardens; [illegible]; Sanitary [illegible] enclosures; [illegible] Booking [illegible] and Waiting Rooms, [illegible] and Water [illegible] Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours; Garden Entrances [illegible] Screens [illegible] and Ornamental [illegible] of every [illegible] for [illegible] Halls, Schools, [illegible] Factories, [illegible] Railway [illegible] Bridges, [illegible] Gardens [illegible] Ground [illegible]
[illegible]
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO.,
GLASGOW.
All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.

NOTICES.

MOTHERS AND NURSES.—

[illegible] during their teething, nothing excels Mrs. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP, which is not a medicine but used [illegible], CONTAINS NO NARCOTIC. It cools the gums and gives immediate relief. Prepared only by Barclay [illegible] Farringdon-street, London. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle.

Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CAUTION.

[illegible] BRANDY.

[illegible] known [illegible] spurious [illegible] to see that [illegible] which is to be [illegible] Street [illegible] MARTELL & Co.

MARTELL & Co

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

dated 12th May 1877, from an old inhabitant of [illegible], Warminster, Wilts:—

"I [illegible] that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, [illegible] which is owing to taking your Pills. [illegible]

"To Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, [illegible] L. S."

"To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London."

ELLWOODS'
HATS AND HELMETS.
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Velvet, Beaver, and Felt Hat Manufacturers, Sole Proprietors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR CHAMBER HATS & HELMETS, Universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all Residents in
HOT CLIMATES.
9[illegible], Great Charlotte Street, London, S. E.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS, YACHTS AND LAUNCHES
WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

[illegible] Steamers, having speeds up to 20 miles an hour, paddle steamers, having draught down to 6 inches of water. MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS,
POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
ORANGE BITTERS
("STANDARD BRAND.")
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Finest Tonic either by itself or as blended with Sherry, Champagne, Gin, &c.

A Valuable Cordial, much superior to the pungent and nauseous compounds sold under the name of Bitters.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties [illegible] on [illegible] or advertisements on the Stations.

The advertisements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing [illegible] of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, throughout the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to bring their business to the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why this privilege should not be [illegible] valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Railway Passengers on the two [illegible] and that native merchants, traders, & [illegible] [illegible] advertising in their own languages, would [illegible] of [illegible] means of [illegible] [illegible]

And as early [illegible] TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA [illegible] by the G. I. P. or B. B. and [illegible] destinations, placards exhibited at [illegible] these lines [illegible] every-day becoming [illegible] means of bringing the Advertisers [illegible]

Advertisers can select the Stations, or other [illegible] which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be [illegible] on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered for making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the size of [illegible] may be [illegible]

NOTICES.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of [illegible] Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died [illegible] service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Ten to Fifteen.

ELECTIONS take place in June and December.

Pupils elected by [illegible] subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

With a view to afford [illegible] the Daughters of [illegible] of a good Education to [illegible] competent means, at a moderate [illegible] to suit the primary object of the institution, a limited number of Pupils are admitted on payment of £80 a year, which includes all extras.

Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

Each Annual Subscription of [illegible] Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the year.

Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained [illegible] and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:—

Captain O. Bourdillon, Poonah, India.
Colonel J. J. Hume, Lucknow, India.
Major G. R. C. Westropp, Kholapore, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depot, Bombay, India.
Major A. B. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thayetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major [illegible], 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain [illegible] R. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, [illegible], near Nagpore, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson, 3rd Beng. Cav., [illegible], Chindwara, India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras, India.

MACHINERY
FOR
INDIA.

Messrs. FIELD, FIELD & COTTON, Consulting Engineers,
CHANDOS CHAMBERS, ADELPHI, LONDON.

Select and purchase Steam and General Machinery for Clients in India.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.—BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER which is quite harmless to [illegible] animal [illegible] Sold in tins [illegible] and Bottles by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists [illegible] exterminating [illegible] [illegible] India powder [illegible] [illegible]

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercury [illegible] ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous [illegible], Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of fulness [illegible], Costiveness, Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of [illegible] the [illegible] of the other symptoms. [illegible] Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they [illegible] mild in operation, and grateful to the Stomach, [illegible] promote digestion, and strengthen the whole [illegible] appetite, [illegible]

PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W.,
ENGLAND.

In Boxes, [illegible] Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills" you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will have a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 1a, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents in India:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The [illegible]

VAUGHAN-JONES'
GINGER BRANDY
("STANDARD" BRAND)
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Dr. HASSALL'S Report [illegible] "This spirit [illegible] pleasant and agreeable [illegible]"

Most useful in the prevention of [illegible], Diarrhœa, Indigestion, &c.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE, LONDON.

ECONOMY AND DURABILITY.
IMPORTANT ARTICLES.
TO ALL MILL AND SHIP OWNERS AND USERS OF STEAM POWER.

FOR external coating Marine and Stationary Boilers, Steam Pipes, Cylinders, &c., &c., use the EAGLE NON-CONDUCTING COMPANY'S PATENT CEMENT.

Sole Agent for Bombay
C. NEWELL,
Mazagon.

TESTIMONIAL.—This is to certify that I have tried the Eagle Non-conducting Cement on our boilers, and have found saving in fuel [illegible] per cent. [illegible] of the boilers is greatly reduced. [illegible] FREE FROM CRACKING.

(Signed) NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent to the Nursey [illegible] and W[illegible] Company, Ld.

For further particulars, please apply to Mr. [illegible] RUSTOMJEE, [illegible] Lane, Chundunwady.

P. S.—Also, Rahtjen's Patent Composition for Ships' bottoms gives many advantages [illegible] dries quicker than any other paint, and enables [illegible] to be given in one day, [illegible] speed, less frequent docking, saving time and expense [illegible] protection against [illegible] and barnacles, [illegible] positively applied [illegible]

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

At the Great Centenary Exhibition [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] Prize was awarded [illegible]

[illegible] the only First [illegible]

Europe—London, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, &c., &c.

"Moller's Cod Liver Oil is the only one that has received such unparalleled distinction, but especial significance attaches to the award of the Philadelphia Exhibition [illegible] that [illegible] Moller's Cod Liver Oil has surpassed the Newfoundland Oils [illegible] in their own country, and thus conclusively proved its superiority over all others, whether pale or brown."

From an overwhelming mass of Testimonials from medical authorities of the highest rank, some of the latest are—

THOMAS WATSON LOCKE, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., Surgeon [illegible] Medical Superintendent [illegible] Children:—

"It is with great pleasure that I bear testimony to the purity of Mr. MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil, which I have now [illegible] for some three years, both in private practice and [illegible] for Sick Children, [illegible] comparing the oil supplied by Mr. MOLLER with that used previously I cannot but be struck with the few cases in which the stomach refuses to tolerate the oil, a great desideratum in an institution where so many cases of scrofula are admitted. I can confidently commend Mr. MOLLER'S Oil to the public as of exceptional purity and of great [illegible] value."

[illegible]

[illegible] DOMETT [illegible], Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons [illegible] Physician to the [illegible] General [illegible] Editor [illegible] Abstract of the Medical Sciences; Author of "An Epitome of Therapeutics," &c.

19, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.,
17th November, 1876.

"[illegible] Cod-Liver Oil is, in my opinion, unquestionably the best [illegible] superior to the Brown Oil—more palatable, and far more efficacious."

Sold in capsuled bottles at the Godowns of Messrs. [illegible] Hornby Row, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and by all Chemists and Druggists. Ask for Moller's.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS,

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally [illegible] strengthening properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, [illegible] health, and in three days will effect a [illegible] all dangerous symptoms of that disease [illegible] 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., [illegible]

The [illegible] celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy [illegible] By their use alone many thousands [illegible] restored to health, even every other means [illegible] superiority over everything else [illegible] of the above complaints is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them ever since their first introduction is without precedent. In no instance have they ever been known to fail [illegible] often resulting from [illegible] injurious [illegible] They require no restraint or change of diet, and [illegible] safe efficacious remedy for all stages of those disorders for which they are recommended.

THE MOST WONDERFUL [illegible]
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, and impart gladness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and restoration [illegible] on which health and life depend. They do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all disorders of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dimness of sight, lowness of spirits, sense of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility, they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they may be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or the need for restraint from business or pleasure. They act on the system and bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, [illegible] the sallowness and pimples, [illegible] nerves, and marvellously invigorate [illegible] Females of all ages will find them invaluable [illegible] be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., [illegible], and 33s. per box.

The most astounding Cures are [illegible] being effected in cases of Nervous Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and [illegible] in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c. &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

RENOWNED throughout the world as the only [illegible] which is always to be relied on in such cases [illegible] extremely pleasant to take, and no one [illegible] such a miraculous medicament is in [illegible] of studious habits, debilitated females, [illegible] whom the wear and tear of life is beginning [illegible] should persevere steadily with this Life-reviving [illegible] month, and they will be astonished at its [illegible] who have tried other means, galvanic and [illegible] without any beneficial result [illegible] to make a trial of this medicine, which being [illegible] scientific principles, invariably succeeds [illegible] wonderful discovery has [illegible] numble and worthless imitations. The genuine has the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners [illegible] 11s. and 33s. per Bottle. Sold by Messrs. [illegible] Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
GOLD LACES, BRAIDS, CORDS, TASSELS,
SPANGLES, T[illegible] BULLIONS,
EMBROIDERY [illegible] LAME,
BEN[illegible]
65, Kings C[illegible]

INSURAN[illegible]

SUN FIRE OFFICE
ESTABLISHED [illegible]

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Dwelling-houses and their contents, [illegible] at the current [illegible]

CLAIMS arranged [illegible] the local Agent [illegible] funds and liberally [illegible]

[illegible]EL, CASS[illegible]

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE [illegible] (Limited).—The above Company [illegible] INSURANCES on the usual [illegible] and in addition [illegible] Yearly Policies, and [illegible] shorter periods.

FIRE INSU[illegible]

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. [illegible]
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurance) [illegible] CAPITAL [illegible]
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE [illegible] CAPITAL [illegible]
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL [illegible]
BERLIN [illegible] COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE [illegible] Joint Stock Company [illegible]

THE SWISS [illegible] RANCE Co. [illegible]
THE REINISH [illegible] PHALIAN [illegible] MARINE INSURANCE Co. [illegible]
THE SAMARANG MARINE [illegible] RANCE Co. [illegible]
THE BATAVIA MARINE [illegible] Co., CAPITAL [illegible]
THE NEUCHATEL [illegible] SURANCE Co. [illegible]

For FIRE [illegible]
Company's [illegible]
ALL FACILITIES [illegible]
[illegible] OF ALMS [illegible]
Rates and other [illegible]

[illegible] HART [illegible]

[illegible] INSURANCE [illegible]

[illegible]

A Reversionary Bonus in [illegible] period ending [illegible]

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for [illegible]

POLICIES [illegible] HOUSES [illegible] MOVEABLE [illegible] [illegible] Household furniture [illegible] favourable terms [illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Fund [illegible]

The Undersigned, under [illegible] prepared to receive Proposals [illegible] Company from Residents in India [illegible] information regarding [illegible] &c., to intending [illegible]

[illegible] PREMIUMS [illegible] ASSURE [illegible]

Age next Birthday.	[illegible]
20	[illegible]
25	[illegible]
30	[illegible]
35	[illegible]

The reduction of premiums [illegible] the amount which they would [illegible] Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, [illegible]

Bombay, De[illegible]

IMPORTANT [illegible]

LONDON AND LAN[illegible] ASSURANCE C[illegible]

The Directors have the pleasure [illegible] due considerations, they have re[illegible] ably the Rates of Premium [illegible] Military. The Directors [illegible] attention to the New Rates [illegible] LANCASHIRE.

NOTI[illegible]

NEW TABLE OF RATE[illegible]

Rs. 1,000 for [illegible]

Age.	Yearly.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
20	2[illegible]	10	8
2[illegible]	29	0	[illegible]
30	31	0	5
35	34	5	8
40	39	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

LONDON ASSURAN[illegible]
INCORPORATED BY [illegible]
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, RO[illegible]

DECLARATION [illegible]

THE valuation of the [illegible]

[illegible]

EXPENSES OF [illegible]

[illegible]

The Total Life Funds on [illegible]

[illegible] and Forms of [illegible] application to the Undersigned.

EWART[illegible]

Bombay, 1[illegible] June 1877.

CHURCH OF [illegible]

[illegible]

The Security of [illegible] subscribed Capital [illegible]

[illegible]

BENEFIT [illegible]

Policies are issued [illegible]

ASSURANCE [illegible]

[illegible]

Bomba[illegible]

SECOND [illegible]
PRIVATE ENTE[illegible]
GO[illegible]